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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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2 July 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PLAN FOR LIMPOPO--Botswana, Mozambique and Zimbabwe have proposed that South Africa join the technical committee for the development of the Limpopo River basin to include South Africa. This is an advisory committee tasked with making recommendations on measures to deal with water shortages, floods and plantations in the Limpopo basin. The decision to extend the technical committee to include South Africa was made at a meeting in April 1984 in Mozambique. A spokesman for the Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Development said last week the idea had not been "formalised, signed or agreed on". "There is so much water in the Limpopo River basin and the four territories have their own different desires for use of the water; the best is to get together and reach agreement on how the water should be used." [Text] [Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 26 May 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/377

ANGOLA

LUANDA CITES CRITICISM OF KABINDA INCIDENT

MB081105 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Jun 85

/Text/ The U.S. newspaper, THE NEW YORK TIMES, has regarded the attempted sabotage by a South African Army commando unit of the Malongo oil refinery in Angola's Cabinda Province as a brazen violation of the Lusaka agreement. THE NEW YORK TIMES clearly states that the attempted sabotage was not an accidental incursion, but proof that South Africa broke its pledge to withdraw from Angola.

The action, the U.S. newspaper further commented, also demonstrates South Africa's hasty effort to put economic pressure on the Angolan Government to agree to its demands in the region. However, the U.S. newspaper's commentary does not just criticize South Africa. It is also critical of the dubious U.S. position which condemned the South African presence in Angola and at the same time accepted the distorted story of the Pretoria authorities that the unit was a simple intelligence-gathering group.

Thus THE NEW YORK TIMES calls on the U.S. Government to attempt to at least safeguard its dignity in such situations. It is time the U.S. Government stopped trying to be polite in such humiliating situations, the newspaper states. The newspaper also asks what will the United States do when it carries an onerous diplomatic burden for the sake of a government which is regarded as a friend but which only responds to such an effort by breaking its pledges, thereby making the U.S. authorities look stupid. The same question has been a topic of a number of commentaries by observers, most of whom try to excuse the U.S. Government for not assuming a clear and dignified position toward the most discriminatory regime in the world.

The Brazilian Government has condemned the South African aggression in a message addressed to the government of the People's Republic of Angola on the Malongo attempted sabotage. The message was signed by Brazilian foreign minister, who described as unjustifiable the act of violation of the Angolan territorial integrity by the South Africans.

George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, and Jaime Gama, Portuguese minister of foreign affairs, have also condemned the South African action during the NATO Council meeting begun in Estoril, near Lisbon, yesterday morning.

CSO: 3400/403

ANGOLA

NEW ANTICOMMUNIST ORGANIZATION FORMED IN JAMBA

MB071448 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Jun 85

/Text/ A conference of the armed movements fighting Soviet expansionism held in Jamba, southern Angola, has decided to form a new organization named Democratic International, which is to cooperate in fighting Soviet imperialism. The announcement was made at a news conference following discussions between guerrilla movements from Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Cambodia, Laos, and Angola, with UNITA hosting the entire affair. /video shows members of various guerrilla movements seated at conference tables in front of posters and printed slogans/

/Begin Saunders video report from parade ground outside tents/ It has been another spectacular, well organized, and widely publicized event here at Jamba. /Zoom shot of guerrilla soldiers in fatigues marching on parade ground/ The purpose of the conference, organized by Citizens for America, in conjunction with the National Student Federation of South Africa, was to show solidarity against Soviet expansionism. /cut to pan shot of participants, audience, posters, and reporters in press conference tent/ Earlier, at the opening of the conference, Dr Jonas Savimbi delivered the main speech, in which he demanded that the United States should under no circumstances recognize the MPLA government until all Cubans had left Angola. He also issued an urgent warning that the Soviets were aiming at South Africa, and that the consequences of the Soviets winning the battle for Angola were grave.

/Savimbi speaking to conference/ You are not going to lose only Angola, in the hands of Soviet Union, you will lose the whole southern Africa. Where the Russians have made a concession? Where? Can you tell me? Maybe as I have been in the bush so long I am outdated. Can you put me in the light, where the Russians have made a concession? Nowhere! Why are we thinking they are going to do it now? The Russians, they negotiate to advance, and they never negotiate to agree in anything. They negotiate to advance. Unless we speak like the youth in Europe, that it is better to be red than dead. Then you will be both red and dead. /Laughter, applause/

/Saunders/ /close up of typed letter bearing Ronald Reagan signature/ The big surprise of the evening was when a spokesman for the Citizens for America Organization, which organized the conference in conjunction with the National Student Federation of South Africa, read a special message from President Ronald Reagan.

/Lew Leeman, seen in subtitle/ Those of us lucky enough to live in democratic lands have to be moved by the example of men and women who struggle every day at great personal risk for rights that we have enjoyed from birth. Their goals are our goals. Good luck and God bless you. Sincerely, President Ronald Reagan

/Saunders/ /pan shot of conference participants talking at tables, with closeups of Afghan delegate Col Ghulam Wardak and his son, name not given, and of Dr Adolfo Calero of the Nicaraguan Unity of Opposition group/ In a separate interview with some of the main participants, we discussed with them some of their experiences under Soviet domination, and what they personally hoped would emerge from this Jamba conference. Col Ghulam Wardak represented the Afghan rebels. His son did the translation.

/Wardak's son/ He said the result of that conference would be very good because those who are fighting against the Soviet Union have a common enemy.

/Saunders/ And from Nicaragua, where the Soviet-sponsored Sandinistas have been in power since 1979, Dr Adolfo Calero, of the (Fuerza Democratica Nicaraguenzi).

/Calero/ Well, there is absolutely no liberty in Nicaragua. (?Blood) committees have been formed. There is a process of (?massification) just like it existed in Hitler's Germany. Food is rationed. Production is down to about half of what it used to be. The refugees leave the country constantly and there is a war going on because we have not taken this abuse, this repression sitting down. We have taken up arms. /end video/

CSO: 3400/424

ANGOLA

NORWEGIAN BANK OFFICIALS SEE POSSIBLE OIL SECTOR FINANCING

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 May 85 p 35

[Article by Flemming Dahl: "Norwegian Banking People See Possibilities: Oil Expertise for Angola"]

[Text] The West African country of Angola is a promising activity area for Norwegian oil companies and oil business suppliers, in the opinion of two Norwegian banking people who recently visited the country in search of new financing projects.

Bank Director Nils B. Gulnes and Assistant Director Arild Svensson of Den norske Creditbank [the Norwegian Credit Bank] held conversations with authorities, the banking board, multinational oil companies and the Sonangol national oil company in the beginning of May.

A result of the trip is that DnC is now assessing the possibilities of taking part in the financing of an oil project under the direction of Sonangol. With them they also have an invitation from Sonangol for Norwegian oil companies to apply for exploration rights on Angola's continental shelf--an invitation which is being conveyed further these days.

Besides, they have with them signals that Angola will be well disposed to Norwegian suppliers of products and services entering the country's oil business. They also have signals with them to the effect that the Sonangol director and the country's vice-oil-minister are planning a visit to Norway shortly in order to cement contacts.

Will Give Assistance

Gulnes and Svensson make no secret of the fact that they are looking out for their own interests when they are now calling attention to Angola as interesting, i.e., that they are hoping to help Norwegian interests with banking services in connection with initiatives in Angola.

They tell of a country which is four times as big as Norway and has twice as many inhabitants, which is completely dependent on foreign oil expertise, a country where many multinational oil companies have been active for a long

time, and of a country which now produces about 220,000 barrels of oil a day-- a production figure which is expected to grow considerably in the years to come.

They point out that operations are moving out into deeper waters off Angola, and say that expertise with experience from the North Sea for this reason should have something to offer. They point out that many of the multinational oil companies on Angola's shelf are also working on the Norwegian shelf and that this implies communication opportunities.

Gulnes and Svensson went to Angola on their own initiative. But they arranged appointments for themselves in advance with the help of the French Elf oil company, which has activities both in Norway and Angola. "Everything went according to the plan," Bank Director Gulnes says.

East Bloc Tie

Angola is a former Portuguese colony which became independent in 1975. The country is known for its tie to the Soviet Union and Cuba and for a form of government which does not share an ideology with the Norwegian. But Gulnes and Svensson think that whatever political risk is involved, Norwegians can live with.

They emphasize that any Norwegian participant in Angola's oil business must of course assess the risk itself, as DnC is doing as far as it is concerned. "We would not be marketing Angola if we had not come home with good impressions," Gulnes says.

He relates that DnC is now assessing taking the initiative to send a Norwegian oil and industry delegation to Angola with the idea of a more detailed mapping of the possibilities.

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CSO: 3639/117

2 July 1985

BENIN

BRIEFS

FRG PRESENTS TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT--The FRG yesterday presented a gift to Benin. The gift, which mainly consists of transportation equipment, comes from the FRG Interior Ministry and is meant for the Beninese Ministry of Interior and Territorial Administration. It consists of 12 Volkswagen passenger minibuses; 8 minibuses for use in traffic accident investigation; 20 BMW-R 45 motorcycles; and a case of spare parts, amounting in all to 140 million CFA. The FRG ambassador to Benin said at the presentation ceremony that the gift was a gesture of solidarity in the struggle against crime and for maintaining public security. Comrade Edouard Zodehougan, in reply, expressed the sincere gratitude of our country to the FRG which, since the institution of the protocol agreement on cooperation in the field of economy, has fulfilled all its obligations and continues to do so despite the world economic crisis. /Text/
/Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 7 Jun 85/

CSO: 3400/428

BOTSWANA

RADIO DISCUSSES EFFECT OF ZIMBABWE TRADE LINKS

MB071840 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 7 Jun 85

/Station commentary: "Trade With Zimbabwe"/

/Text/ The current economic problem with Zimbabwe arising from the stringent rules of origin is something that could be resolved amicably given the goodwill of the two governments. After all, the problem is not beyond the wisdom and experience of the leadership of the two countries. Although acts are sketchy, it would appear tragedy hit Botswana's textile industries the moment Zimbabwe introduced the tough rules of origin governing the export of Botswana products to that country. Many industries have recovered from that shock decision, which in some cases led to the closure of the businesses and the retrenchment of workers.

The rules of origin are set to make heavy demands on our fledgling industries with regard to the local content of goods, the origin of raw materials, and the range of other issues in the production line. Following the enactment of the rules, applications from many firms to export to Zimbabwe were turned down because they couldn't meet the basic conditions set by Harare regarding the source of raw materials. The goods can't be classified as indigenous Botswana products if the bulk of raw materials was foreign, presumably from South Africa. You know all the other factors of production, including machinery, working capital, labor, parts of the raw materials and technology are of a local nature and even now the goods are of a higher standard and low in price.

We are the first to admit that Zimbabwe is entitled to make rules in its own national interests, but where they seriously affect the wellbeing of a friendly neighboring state such rules should be open to negotiation. There are a few countries, if any, which could assemble all raw materials locally for their export industries. Some, like Japan, rely heavily on imported materials for the production of highly-valued exotic goods.

Botswana's position vis-a-vis Zimbabwe is not an ordinary one. Both countries are members of SADCC, which calls for the promotion of interstate and inter-regional trade in order to get away from dependence on South Africa, so free and unimpeded trade between African states is in the interests of SADCC and bilateral cooperation. It also has a multiplier effect. However, the present economic problems should also serve to underline the danger of relying on a

single market. When that market is ailing it causes the whole economy to shiver. Industrialists must go out of their way to diversify market sources, internally and externally, so that there is something to fall back on in case of a crisis like the present one.

The problem has yet another lesson. It brings to the fore the relevance of trade and other attaches in our foreign missions. The Department of External Affairs has been calling for cooperation with other departments with foreign interests to have specialist officers attached to our embassies abroad. If our mission in Harare was operational and that there was a trade attache there, he would be pursuing this matter on a daily basis with the Zimbabwean authorities. As it is, we have to rely entirely on delegations, which have obvious practical limitations.

Whatever the undercurrents may be the present misunderstanding between Botswana and Zimbabwe over the textile industries is not in the interests of African unity and better mutual understanding between sister countries. Continued stalemate may lend support to those who want to see the disintegration of SADCC, and African countries going to the dogs. Nevertheless, we believe that where there is a will there is a way and the current problem aggravating Botswana and Zimbabwe can be solved if the goodwill is there.

CSO: 3400/424

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

DANISH ASSISTANCE--Botswana and Denmark have signed a grant agreement for over 12 million pula for the financing of two projects in Botswana. The two projects are the new railway maintenance depot at Mahalapye and the connection of the villages of Serowe, Palapye, and Mahalapye to the national power grid. The grid will be supplied by the new Morupule central power station. A press statement from the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning says the projects will be undertaken by Danish constructors and are expected to be completed in 1986. The agreement was signed by the assistant minister of finance and development planning, Mr David Magang, and Mr Lassen, the Danish ambassador to Botswana. /Excerpt/ /Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 10 Jun 85/

CSO: 3400/424

BURKINA

SANKARA BREAKS GROUND FOR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

AB101234 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 9 Jun 85

/Excerpts/ Capt Thomas Sanakara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution /CRN/ and president of Burkina Faso, broke the ground to begin work on the Komplenga hydroelectric dam. He was accompanied on the occasion by the national secretary general of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution /CDR/, members of the CNR, and government as well as many other personalities.

Without going into the technical details of the dam, it suffices to say that the dam will be 1,475 meters long and a maximum height of 50 meters. The volume of fill will be 2.910 billion cubic meters and that of the reservoir will be 2 billion cubic meters. The maximum flow of water will be 580 cubic meters per second. The hydroelectric plant will be equipped with two turbines of 7.5 megawatts each working on a 30-meter water rotor for a water flow of 39.3 cubic meters per second. The annual production rate will be about (41?) kw per hour.

Total cost of the project is estimated at 37 billion CFA francs financed from various sources at various rates. They are the Canadian Agency for International Development, 12.8 percent; the African Development Bank, 26.9 percent; the Islamic Development Bank, 5.6 percent; Aid and Cooperation Fund, 1.9 percent; European Development Fund, 9.4 percent; Saudia Development Fund, 11.3 percent; Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, 13.4 percent, and KSW /expansion unknown/ 18.5 percent. The /words indistinct/ of work amounts to about 4 billion francs.

When the dam goes into production, cost of electricity will be less than 80 francs per kwhr. Construction work will last 42 months.

CSO: 3400/413

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE--Eight financial agreements were signed at the Ministry of Planning and Territorial Administration this morning. According to the terms of these agreements, the government of the French Republic, through the Aid and Cooperation Fund, is to grant the Republic of Cameroon subsidies amounting to an overall total of 1.49 billion CFA francs. /Excerpt/ /Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 10 Jun 85/

CAMEROON, UK RATIFY AGREEMENTS--Cameroon's ambassador to the United Kingdom, Ferdinand Oyono, and the head of the Nationality and Treaty Department of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, (Derreck Patrick), have exchanged instruments ratifying the agreements on the promotion and protection of investments signed between the two countries. According to the agreement, each country shall encourage and create favorable conditions for nationals of companies of the other country to invest capital in its territory and that such investment shall at all times be accorded fair and equitable treatment and full protection as well as security in the territory of the other country. Cameroon strongly believes that the agreement and the legal guarantee that it offers will further increase the growing interest of British businessmen to invest in the country. It reinforces the strong economic and commercial relations already existing between Cameroon and the United Kingdom. /Text/ /Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 8 June 85/

CSO: 3400/423

COMOROS

BRIEFS

MOUZAOIR'S NEW STRATEGY--Abdallah Mouzair, leader of the opposition Union pour une Republique Democratique aux Comores (URDC), gave very little away to the press during his visit to Reunion from April 18 to 25. Some 400 Comorians out of a population on the island of between 1,500 and 2,000 attended a gathering "behind closed doors" at Saint Denis on April 21. In a speech in which he took great pains to avoid commenting on recent events in the Comoros (the mutiny of members of the presidential guard and mass arrests of members of the opposition Front Democratique), Mr Mouzair attempted to give the impression of a moderate offering a credible alternative to the regime of Ahmed Abdallah. I.O.N.--The strategy of the URDC seems to be to take advantage of the elimination of the Front Democratique in the Comoros. There has been revival of activity of Mr Mouzair's followers in the archipelago, including in Mayotte where the Front Democratique turned out to be weaker than thought at the French district elections. URDC secretary-general Taki M'Boreha has just spend three months in Mayotte having negotiations with the island's strongest party, the MPM, which unlike the URDC wants to see Mayotte remain part of France. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 4 May 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/377

DJIBOUTI

MINISTER WANTS REFUGEES EXPELLED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 4 May 85 p 5

[Text]

Djibouti's health minister, Mohamed ADABO Kako, has asked the ministry of the interior to proceed with the expulsion of refugees who are in the country illegally, as part of the measures which are being taken against cholera. He also wants "restrictions" to be placed on the entry into Djibouti of refugees fleeing from drought in Ethiopia and Somalia.

I.O.N.- Such an operation of expulsion, which would also please the education ministry, could involve several thousand people, and ultimately could only be decided by the president himself. He will think twice about it, in the fear of provoking reprisals from his two neighbours. Moreover, such an operation would require a police force much larger than the one Djibouti possesses, without mentioning the problems of establishing the nationality of those to be expelled. Since it gained independence in 1977 Djibouti has yet to issue any national identity cards, so that many citizens have no way of proving their nationality. Ali AREH, a close associate of the president, was recently appointed to head the national census bureau, with the task of conducting a census and start a programme of issuing identity documents. The census has now been completed, and established that Djibouti has a total of 450,000 inhabitants. A law passed in 1982 laid down the criteria for claiming Djiboutian nationality, something which is a delicate issue in the Djiboutian context given the particular sensitivities of each ethnic community. Such problems explain to a great extent the delays being experienced in this sector.

CSO: 3400/377

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

FRANCE DELIVERS PATROL BOAT--Djijmii /as recieved/, 9 Jun (AFP)--France delivered a 23-meter long patrol boat of the "Plascoa" type to the Djibouti naval force on Saturday, Radio Djibouti announced. This patrol boat, offered by France as part of its direct aid to the Djibouti Army for 1984, will patrol the countru's coast. A second patrol boat of the same type will be delivered toward the end of 1985. /Text/ /Paris AFP inFrench 1036 GMT 9 Jun 85/

CSO: 3400/428

GAMBIA

SAHO WARNS AGAINST VIOLENCE

Banjul THE GAMBIAN NEWS BULLETIN in English 8 May 85 p 3

[Text] THE Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. Lamin Saho has warned the people of his area against violence and intolerance.

Dr. Saho was speaking at a mass meeting in Kinteh Kunda Marong Kunda when Mrs. Tumbul Marong was formally installed as chairperson of the PPP branch committee for the area. He underlined the fact that the lifting of the state of emergency should not make some people feel that there is a state of lawness and emphasized that peace and development is a priority of the PPP and its government under the leadership of Sir Dawda Jawara.

Dr. Saho also called on women in his

constituency to unite and work for the interest of the nation.

During the meeting, 22 former NCP supporters, 19 of them women, joined the PPP.

Addressing them, Dr. Saho said the main thrust for unity and national development must come from the women of the country. Party unity and discipline, he said, is important at the grass root level.

The Parliamentary Secretary added that democracy must be based on tolerance, discipline and a spirit of give and take.

CSO: 3400/377

GUINEA

FRANCE'S DUMAS INTERVIEWED ON VISIT, TALKS

AB051646 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Roland Dumas, the French minister of external affairs, was on a 2-day working visit in our country. He left Conakry on Monday, early in the afternoon.

According to the French diplomat, various issues were discussed with Guinean authorities: transportation, agriculture, technical assistance, Franco-African summits, and other current international issues. Before leaving our country, Mr Dumas spoke with Ibrahim Sory Camara, press director at the presidency, about his visit to Guinea:

[Begin recording] [Camara] Mr Minister, you just held talks with Col Lansana Conte, the Guinean head of state. Can you tell us about your audience?

[Dumas] First of all, I would like to thank the head of state who was kind enough to grant me this audience which was very important to me, very fruitful. We discussed a wide range of issues. Of course, we began our talks by discussing the relations between our two countries, relations which are excellent. There is no need to specify that there is no problem on this level. On the contrary, there is a mutual willingness to cooperate positively and through modern means. I therefore told the Guinean head of state how much the French president and the French Government were willing to help his country revamp its economy, to help find solutions to the problems facing your country.

[Camara] On arrival yesterday in our country, you told the press that Guinea plays a very important role on the international scene, especially on the African scene. Could you please tell us on which issues France and Guinea share the same views?

[Dumas] As I have already said we held bilateral talks, but of course we did not only talk about bilateral cooperation. We also tackled current African issues and the problems facing the sub-region, recalling the specific problems of the various zones or the problems facing the African organizations, notably the OAU. We also extended our discussions to relations with Europe. You know that I was once the French minister for European affairs, these are therefore problems I know quite well. The European Economic Community has a program of aid to the Third World, and the former French minister of external relations is

presently the commissioner in charge of this program in Brussels. As you can see, I will be quite welcome at this department when discussing African issues with him. We also talked about the forthcoming Franco-African summit to be held in Paris before the end of the year.

I would like to express my satisfaction with this visit to Guinea and the talks I held with the Guinean authorities and my gratitude for the warm welcome I received from the Guinean people, a welcome which is to be extended to the French Government and people. I would like to add that I was very moved by the kindness and simplicity with which the head of state received me this morning. The same kindness and simplicity prevailed during the audience I was granted.

[Camara] I would like to ask your views on the important problem of self-sufficiency in food for our country. The new regime in Guinea sets the goal of achieving self-sufficiency in food within a short period. What are the French Government's plans to help us develop our agricultural sector?

[Dumas] We have indeed discussed this problem. President Conte raised one after another all the problems he felt concerned about. We reviewed all sectors of the national economy: transportation, industries, and agriculture and food problems. We also discussed health and education problems. On agricultural issues, we came to the conclusion that one of the main tasks the Guinean Government will have to perform was to revamp the agricultural sector. I carefully listened to what President Conte said about this matter and we came up with some solutions. France could, for example, draw up some policies first, and then grant an aid which will help revamp Guinean agriculture to such an extent that food problems would be solved. Without giving too many details, let us say that this aid will be granted by sending seeds and fertilizers to the needy regions and by helping in the hydraulic sector. I asked the French ambassador to Guinea about our help in the agricultural sector. He gave the assurance that French aid had begun. [End recording]

CSO: 3400/385

KENYA

OWITI MURDER LEADS TO MP CALLS FOR PROTECTION

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 31 May 85 pp 7-9

[Text] MEMBERS of parliament on Wednesday requested the government to provide them with security following the murder of the MP for Gem, Mr. Horace Owiti. Several MPs who contributed to the motion on adjournment moved by the MP for Homa Bay, Mr. Oluoch Kanindo, under standing order no. 20, to debate the murder of Owiti as a matter of national importance, suggested the various forms of security that they would like the government to provide them with. Kanindo suggested that MPs should automatically qualify to be licensed to have guns once they get elected to parliament and should surrender them when they are voted out. He said that if Owiti had had a gun, he would have protected himself from the assailants who killed him. He argued that because of their duties as politicians, MPs made lots of enemies and should therefore be protected.

The MP for Mathira, Mr. Matu Wamae, who seconded the motion, argued that the executive arm of the government, from the president, ministers, PCs, DCs and chiefs were provided with security guards, such as askaris. Similarly, the judiciary was provided with security guards, who were at times driver-policemen. It was only the legislative arm of the government — parliamentarian — which was not provided with security guards, Wamae told the house. "Why is it that the supreme law making body is left out and yet we are the ones who vote the money?" Wamae asked. According to Wamae, it would cost the government about shs.3.7 million annually to provide MPs with security guards. "This is peanuts compared with the colossal amounts of money

squandered by various ministries," he said.

Demanding to be provided with security, MPs said that prior to his murder, Owiti had voiced his concern over the security situation in Siaya. The MPs said that as a result of the democratic process of electioneering, those who lost elections refused to accept defeat but instead created enmity with the winners, resulting in such violence. They wondered why the killers of the former MP for Marsabit North, Mr. Isaac Umuro, and the late MP for Kitui North, Mr. Philip Manandu, have never been brought to book.

Narrating an incident where she was herself attacked, the MP for Karachuonyo, Mrs. Phoebe Asiyo, wondered how many more MPs Kenya could afford to lose before considering providing MPs with adequate security. "What is the life of an MP worth in Kenya?" she asked. She lamented that there was rampant illegal importation of firearms in the country, particularly through Lake Victoria, and requested the government to send a police boat to patrol the lake. Asiyo, however, did not fully agree with the proposal for wholesale provision of guns to MPs, suggesting that a parliamentary select committee should advise the government on what form of security MPs should be provided with. She said those who had lost parliamentary or civic elections should not be allowed to continue harassing the winners. Others who supported the idea of appointing a parliamentary select committee to advise on security arrangements for MPs included the MP for Bungoma South, Mr. Lawrence Sifuna, who suggested that the committee should also

conduct full investigations into the murders of Owiti, Umuro and Manandu.

The MP for Kisumu Town, Mr. Ndolo Ayah, appealed to MPs to consider to what extent their political activities contributed to general lawlessness in the country. He pointed out that supporters of various politicians were made to believe that their political foes were indeed their enemies, leading to violence. He said that for the past 24 months he had experienced attempted break-ins at his residence, and once was only saved by his neighbours, who fired a shot into the air to scare away his attackers. Many MPs, who included Ayah and the MP for Kwale East, Mr. Ali Mwakileo, suggested that Owiti's murder was politically motivated. Mwakileo asked MPs to consider passing legislation requiring MPs to ~~be~~ provided with security.

The vice-president, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, who, besides the minister for state in the office of the president, Mr. Justus ole Tipis, was the only member of the front bench to contribute to the debate, took great exception to an earlier suggestion by Sifuna that the government was not sensitive to Owiti's murder. Sifuna had claimed that during the time Kanindo was moving the motion, nobody from the front bench had stood up to support it. He said the front bench was acting as if backbenchers were in opposition to the government, which was not the case. He alleged that frontbenchers were afraid they would be sacked if they supported the motion.

Saying that the government was taking the murder very seriously, Kibaki said it was childish for Sifuna to exploit the murder for petty politicking. The vice-president said all forces of law and order that were available to the government had been deployed to track down the murderers and it was "downright cheating"

for Sifuna to suggest that the government was not concerned. As for the support of the motion, Kibaki said it was traditional for members of the frontbench not to second motions of adjournment under standing order no.20 if the issue concerned a matter that the government was dealing with. Kibaki appealed to all those who had information which might lead to the arrest of the killers of Owiti to take it to the police. He said there was a need for vigilance to combat crime since, as the rate of urbanisation increased, so the rate of crime was also bound to increase.

Responding to the debate, Tipis said the government was taking the murder seriously and that high-ranking police officers had been deployed at the scene of crime. He said that if MPs were interested in acquiring guns, they should apply for them through the normal channels and each application would be considered on its own merit. He warned them, however, that they would become the targets of criminals if they were known to possess firearms. He mentioned incidents where MPs have been attacked by criminals and have not been able to defend themselves even when they have had guns. As for providing MPs with security guards, Tipis said it was common knowledge that several prominent world leaders, including the late Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi, had been killed by their own bodyguards. He said many people in the country had been murdered with pangas, poisoned arrows and other weapons, and not necessarily with illegal guns. Tipis told the house that the Kenyan police had instructions to deal with criminals ruthlessly in order to maintain law and order. He said investigations into the circumstances in which Umuro and Manandu had died were almost complete and would soon be made public. ■

KENYA

PARLIAMENT DEBATES IMPORTATION CORRUPTION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Text]

A Member of Parliament claimed yesterday that massive corruption had hit the country revolving around the Imports Licensing Committee and the Central Bank.

Mr Joseph Munyao (Mbooni) said: "I'll bring a motion of adjournment to prove these matters."

Saying it was "the 10 per cent, now called 15 per cent kickback, that is ruining this country's industry", Mr Munyao added: "I will bring a long list of industries that are closing down because of this problem".

Mr Munyao made the remarks after the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr Peter Habenga Okondo, finished reading a Ministerial statement on allegations that restricted goods are being imported.

In his statement, Mr Okondo had accused some Kenyan industries of poor management, shoddy products being sold at high prices and over-protection.

Mr Okondo had explained the Government's policy on imports on restricted goods and how the machinery works.

He said the policy on industry rested on promoting labour-intensive production processes; turning the industrial structure in favour of operations based on domestic resources; favouring a degree of import substitution in consumer goods; restraining demand for imports within foreign exchange availability; providing reasonable and rational protection for all domestic producers; and raising revenue for exchequer.

These measures, he added, were aimed at making Kenyan goods much more competitive at home and overseas.

Mr Okondo's Ministerial state-

ment was in response to queries raised in the House earlier this month when several MPs accused the Minister of allowing massive imports of restricted goods equivalent of which were being manufactured in Kenya.

Mr Okondo at that time promised to make a statement after doing some homework.

MPs had complained that Kenya's industrialists funded by the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation and the Kenya Industrial Estates faced imminent collapse because illegal imports were throttling locally manufactured goods.

Replying to Mr Munyao's allegations, Mr Okondo remarked that the activities the MP had described were illegal and should be reported to the police.

"I believe the question which the MP has raised is different. He is referring to certain activities by certain commercial people which are illegal. He should report them to the police for action. They must not be covered . . . It's a matter for customs and the police. . . ." Mr Okondo said.

He continued: "Importation of illegal goods is not Government policy. What happens illegally is for the police."

"We are not allowing indiscriminate importation of restricted goods. The subject is touchy. It is sensitive and close to my heart . . . smuggling does take place. . . illegal importation of goods does take place like it does elsewhere."

"But this is not a Government policy. The Government does not support this policy; the Government has a definite policy and we are following it."

"Corruption does occur everywhere, but it does not mean the corrupt trader, and officer. . . he is acting contrary to Government policy. . . ."

If anyone from my Ministry is involved in the illegal importation, it is illegal and we should let the police know it . . . this rascal . . . I withdraw the word, should be charged with sabotaging the economy. He should be tried and jailed," he said angrily.

The Minister was continually greeted with points of order until the Acting Speaker, Mr Samuel arap Ng'eny, then in the Chair, ruled that he could not allow any more points of order.

Earlier Mr Munyao produced three carpet samples in the House which, he said, were in use at State House, Nairobi, at President Moi's Kabarak home and at Nairobi's Jogoo House offices.

The MP did that to counter claims that Kenyan industry is producing poor-quality goods and selling them at exorbitant prices.

Mr Munyao told a hushed House: "These carpets, Mr Speaker, are in the Golden room at State House, President Moi's Kabarak home, and his (Mr Okondo's) Jogoo House offices. They are quality carpets. If President Moi accepts them who else says their quality is poor?"

The MP said the company manufacturing the carpets used to employ 300 Kenyans and today it employed less than 40. He reiterated that illegal imports had flooded Kenya and crippled local production.

Industries hit by such imports included those producing gaskets and plugs.

CSO: 3400/426

KENYA

PARLIAMENT REJECTS ONE-MAN ONE-JOB MOTION

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 31 May 85 pp 50-51

[Text] THE one-man-one-job debate, has haunted parliament since Independence, but every time the debate has arisen, it has been as quickly crushed by government opposition. So when the issue was exhumed last week in the form of a motion calling on the government to adopt the policy as one way of reducing unemployment, the front bench watched with bemused interest as the backbenchers went into a frenzy over the plight of the unemployed, suggesting that the ever volatile issue could be solved if the motion succeeded. In no time, the government abruptly ended the heated and lively debate, to the chagrin of the proponents of the motion. And once again, the motion was lost.

The private motion had been moved by the Mombasa North MP, Mr. Abdallah Mwaruwa, but although the issue was of very grave concern, the debate fell short of convincing the august house of its seriousness. Mwaruwa told the house that in preparation for the tabling of the motion, he had resigned from two of the three jobs he held, and was about to resign from the third.

From their reactions, the motion must have caught a number of MPs with more than one job on the wrong foot. An assistant minister for health, Mr. Ochola Mak'Anyengo, branded the motion "propaganda", saying job seekers could not fill the posts of those holding more than one job. Mak'Anyengo's argument seemed to agree with that of the government, which explains the rationale behind the holding of several jobs on the inability of young job-seekers effectively to replace the more experienced holders of several jobs. The government, in defending multi-job holders, has stated that many job seekers, green from school, are not competent to handle specialised and highly technical jobs.

Opposing the motion, the minister for labour, Dr. Robert Ouko, told the house

that the motion was "so narrow in dealing with unemployment". Ouko agreed with MPs that unemployment in the country was serious, but said that the number of jobless people was high while those holding more than one job were few. In the heat of the defeated motion, Ouko tabled a sessional paper outlining measures which the government intends to enforce to deal with unemployment. The sessional paper No.2 of 1985 was a government response to a report by a presidential committee on unemployment appointed in 1982 and chaired by the current minister for works and housing, Mr. Maina Wanjigi.

Although it is not clear whether the tabling of the sessional paper was intended to cool the heat generated by the one-man-one-job debate, the finality with which the government brought the debate to an end underscored its resentment over the issue. Ouko blamed unemployment on massive mechanisation of means of production and inefficiency in government machinery. Asked Ouko, "Who allows machines to be imported here? And who sits on money voted for projects like one in Siaya where funds were set aside but the project never got off the ground?"

Parliamentary debate on the issue aside, the bill was probab'y doomed because of its negative implications for the country's well-known open economic policy. The policy allows free enterprise, and the one-man-one-job motion would greatly undermine this policy particularly in the private sector. This is one factor which will continue to render any attempt by parliament to enforce a one-man-one-job policy futile.

As the bill goes back to the parliamentary archives once more, unemployment bites even harder. Although Sessional Paper no.2 on unemployment has now been made public, it is still too early to draw any conclusions from it. ■

KENYA

PROVINCIAL PREPARATION FOR WOMEN'S CONFERENCE OUTLINED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 May 85 p 12

[Text]

All provinces in Kenya have held seminars as part of their preparations for the July 1985 UN Women's Decade Conference and their deliberations and resolutions have been compiled and a summary report made by the Kenya National Coordinating Committee for the conference.

According to the report, news on the conference and the preparations being made has been received with "a lot of enthusiasm" and rural women have appreciated the Government's desire to involve them in the coming conference.

In Central Province, participants offered to come in large numbers to help the Nairobi City Commission clean the city during the conference.

The rural women also hope to have some of their members nominated as representatives of the provinces to the conference. They have requested for detailed information and programme for the conference to enable them get ready to receive delegates touring their provinces.

The provincial seminars were held in March and April. Although each province had the same topics for discussion, says the report, each had to hold discussions relevant to its own situation. Participants to the seminars also drew a plan for the period up to the year 2000.

In Central Province, participants were concerned about excessive drinking of chang'aa among men and women. According to the report, the participants also resolved to fight against the brewing of chang'aa which they said was most harmful to young people.

Participants further called on leaders of the area to help women become more productive.

In Coast Province, participants dwelt more on the legal status of women as many people were ignorant of women's rights. A recommendation was made at the seminar attended by local MPs, to have an aggressive educational programme on law launched through adult education.

The issues of beach boys and prostitution were also discussed at the Coast Province seminar, which resolved that relevant Government machinery be used to discourage the use of school children as tourist guides.

The Western Province seminar's main focus was on food and agriculture. Production of sugar in the province, they said, had limited women's and children's access to food crops.

The Nyanza Provincial seminar opened by the PC, Mr Simon Mungala, concentrated on polygamy. Participants expressed concern over polygamy today which they said had brought many problems to families.

Some problems arising from polygamy according to the seminar are, increased dependency ratio, housing problems especially when the two or more wives have to stay in an urban area and constraints on the family's scarce resources.

Mrs Pamela Mboya, Miss Margaret Kenyatta, Dr Eddah Gachukia, Mrs Grace Ogot and Mrs Rose Waruhiu were some of the women leaders who attended the Nairobi Provincial seminar.

The participants recommended the extension of maternity leave to four months and the provision of house allowance for women.

Following the provincial

seminars, planning committees have been set up in the eight provinces for the co-ordination of conference's preparatory activities.

Planning committee members will arrange for delegates, tours to women's groups projects in provinces and for exhibition of crafts and arts during the conference.

Asked to comment on the preparations so far, the Director of Kenya Government Secretariat for the UN Decade for Women Conference, Mrs Pamela Mboya said: "Everything is under control. All efforts are being made to make the conference a success".

CSO: 3400/426

KENYA

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES INCREASE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 May 85 p 9

[Article by George Odiko]

[Text]

Kenya's gold and foreign exchange reserves increased from Sh5.5 billion in January to Sh6 billion in February this year.

This figure includes Treasury bills (Sh548 million), other investments (Sh581 million), and Special Drawing Rights (SDR) (Sh233 million).

According to the *Standard Chartered Review* of May, the IMF account stood at Sh6.2 billion, a slight increase from Sh5.8 billion in January. Direct advances from the Central Bank to the Government amounted to Sh2.9 billion—compared with Sh2.4 billion in January.

The IMF allocation to Kenya remains strong, states the *Review*. The country's current standby and extended arrangement with the IMF consists of an agreed Special Drawing Rights (SDR) of 85,000 (approximately SDR 1 Sh14.78).

At this value of the SDR, the latest IMF allocation works out at Sh128m, according to the agreement, signed on February 8 to cover a year.

Saudi Arabia had promised to continue granting aid to Kenya and the world's other poor coun-

tries, the *Review* reported. From 1974 to 1983, the Kingdom had donated 422m riyals (about Sh1.69 billion) for projects including the railways system, roads, telecommunications, ports, airports, power and irrigation, housing and manpower development.

Kenya was due to receive \$17 million (about Sh272 million) between April and May this year—a portion of the overall aid pledged by Western countries to drought-stricken African countries.

The *Review* also reports a recent pledge by France to give Kenya a loan of Sh680 million to finance various development projects in the country.

The loan agreement was signed by Professor George Saitoti, the Minister for Finance and Planning. This agreement was the fifth since 1975 and would bring French aid to Kenya to Sh11.3 billion.

The loan, payable in 10-15 years at an interest rate of three per cent, would finance an air-traffic control system (Sh512 million), Phase 1B of the Greater Nakuru Water Project (Sh147.7 million), and a rural telephone programme (Sh20.8 million).

CSO: 3400/426

KENYA

ROMANIAN TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 May 85 p 9

[Text]

Kenya and Romania have signed an agreement which commits both countries to import goods worth \$5 million from each other per year.

The Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr Peter Okondo, said this yesterday when he received the Romanian Charge d'Affaires, Mr Vasile Zama, who paid a courtesy call in his office at Co-operative House, Nairobi.

Mr Okondo said trade between the two countries should increase and where possible, the two countries could barter for goods which they needed from each other.

The agreement was signed between the Kenya and National Trading Corporation on behalf of the Kenya Government and the Terra organisation of Romania.

The Romanians will import semi-processed hides and skins, beans, diatomite, sisal, wool, cashewnut oil, canned pineapples, honey, soda ash, garments,

pyrethrum, hosiery, coconut fibre, cassava and extracts from pawpaws.

Among the products Kenya will import from Romania are tractors and agricultural implements, motor vehicles and trucks for assembly in Kenya, electric motors and transformers, refrigerators for local assembly, ball bearings, machine tools, wire rods, PVC granules, synthetic rubber, medicinal products, building materials, wines and other foodstuffs.

All these items for import will have to undergo the usual import regulations and requirements.

The agreement was signed in February, 1983 and since then trade between the two countries has increased steadily.

Mr Zama invited Kenya to exhibit products during the coming Bucharest International Trade Fair to be held from October 10 to 17.

CSO: 3400/427

KENYA

VOLUME, TYPE OF GERMAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION OUTLINED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 May 85 p 24

[Text]

From 1963 until the end of 1983 Kenya has received more than DM 1.5 billion, at the actual exchange-rate equivalent to more than KSh 7.5 billion. This volume comprises the following several amounts:

●Financial assistance loan commitments of DM 720 Million -- nearly KSh 3.6 billion -- (stand of disbursement: DM 455 Million, stand of discharge: DM 52 million) and technical assistance grants amounting to DM 289 million (nearly KSh 1.5 Billion). Present-day-loans are given to Kenya at very favourable terms: 0.75 per cent interest p.a., a repayment period of 50 years including a grace period of 10 years.

●Apprenticeship and advanced training of skilled labour and management has been promoted by granting through the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany more than 1,400 scholarships amounting to

approximately DM 30 Million (more than KSh 150 million).

●The government of the Federal Republic of Germany has contributed with about DM 144 million (about KSh 720 million) to projects, which private German organisations are supporting in Kenya 45 per cent of this amount was granted to activities of the German churches.

●The contributions of the German Government between 1971 and 1982 to the aid programmes of international organisations and the European Community in Kenya (statistics before 1971 are not, figures for 1983 are not yet available) represent a value of DM 202 million (about KSh 1 Billion).

●DM 96 million (about KSh 5,000 million) has been contributed in the frame of several other measures of co-operation, i.e. the activities of the German Volunteer Services.

CSO: 3400/427

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

PARTIES CONFIRM ELECTION PARTICIPATION--The newly-appointed chairman of the Basotho Democratic Alliance, Mr (Seisa Ngojane), has confirmed that the alliance will participate fully in the forthcoming general elections. He has said that the alliance will soon announce the constituencies where they (assigned?) the few election candidates. Recently, the new president of the Marematlou Freedom Party /MFP/, Mr (Beatty) Khaketla, also confirmed that the MFP will participate in the election. Mr Charles Mofeli's United Democratic Party and Mr Anthony Manyeli's National Independence Party are also reported to have earnestly begun their campaigns. /Text/ /Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Jun 85/

CSO: 3400/403

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV TRADE UNION DONATION--A total of 48 tons of assorted goods, including rice, corn flour, beans, sardines, canned pork, oats, and powdered milk from the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia were delivered to the Organization of Mozambique Workers [OTM] in Maputo this afternoon. Speaking on the occasion, Marat Agovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Mozambique, said that in giving such aid the workers from his country wanted to express their solidarity with Mozambican workers. Jose Correia Ganancio, assistant secretary general of OTM, expressed thanks for the gift, saying that it was not the first from Yugoslavia. He said that OTM has a training school in Matola which was built with aid provided by the Yugoslav unions. [Excerpts] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 May 85 MB 85]

CSO: 3400/385

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SWAPO NEEDS POWER BASE--The commanding officer of the South-West Africa Territory Force, Maj Gen George Meiring, says SWAPO is aware of the fact that politically it does not stand a chance of surviving in South-West Africa without a military power base. Therefore, the organization had rejected invitations from the Multiparty Conference to participate in a peaceful political process in the country and had instead chose to continue its armed struggle against the people of the territory. General Meiring was speaking at the biannual medal parade and company review of the Territory Force Headquarters in Windhoek. General Meiring said that during the past year SWAPO had in desperation resumed its intimidation of civilians in Ovambo by attacking soft targets such as villages and areas where only civilians lived. General Meiring said the population was increasingly rejecting SWAPO because the SCcurity Force's successes could largely be attributed to information received from local residents.
/Text/ /Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Jun 85/

CSO: 3400/403

SENEGAL

FAILURE TO CONTROL OFFSHORE FISHING HIT

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 8 May 85 p 8

[Text]

The government is failing spectacularly to control the country's lucrative offshore fishing. Various businessmen, sometimes linked to foreign interests, reap enormous profits by over-fishing. Valuable fish, especially shrimps are sold illicitly without the government earning any revenue.

One of Senegal's biggest problems is the patrol of its 200-mile exclusive economic zone, which gives Senegal about 90,000 square miles of sea. Sophisticated fishing craft from the Soviet Union (notorious for plundering fish), Japan, South Korea and Spain do whatever they please, partly because Senegalese officials turn a blind eye, partly because Senegal's surveillance capacity is minimal. The Canadian government has financed a \$10m five-year programme to expand the coastguard's capacity. But there is little hope that the organised pillage of fish will be curtailed.

Commercial fishing in Senegal is dominated by foreign interests: of the 325 vessels operating out of the port of Dakar 115 are Senegalese-owned, many of them obsolete craft bought from Canary Island fishermen. The 30,000-odd fishermen using canoes bring in about 140,000 tonnes of fish annually for the national market. But credit facilities only go to the modern fishing operations, which tend to over-fish, sell illicitly abroad, provide few fish for domestic consumption at reasonable prices and deprive the government of tax revenue.

Already the plans to establish in Dakar a fish processing and freezing industry have flopped. Four of the nine plants there have closed. The ones still open are in trouble. Dakar is more expensive than Las Palmas in the Canary Islands, so Dakar is not an attractive proposition for new ventures. And when Senegal's western aid donors do give funds to finance fishing, the government tends merely to hand them out to influential people in Senegal. Political factors override economic ones; most of the projects end up bankrupt after two years or so. At present, for instance, a \$75m Italian aid package, most of it designated for fishing, is being parcelled out for political consumption.

Of the \$30m available as credit for fishing schemes, \$10m has been allocated to the Kayar fishing centre 60km north of Dakar to keep the Mouride Islamic Brotherhood happy (the project is economically unviable) and \$10m has been allocated to the *Pêche de Casamance*, which will be sited at Kafountine. Separatist problems in Casamance (AC Vol 26 No 5) obviously persuaded the government to sanction the project. It will boost the ruling *Parti Socialiste's* potentates there, notably Moussa Daffé, minister of scientific research, Robert Sagna, newly-elected mayor of Ziguinchor, and Dr. Mamadou Badiane.

CSO: 3400/377

SEYCHELLES

BEIJING HOSPITAL TEAM VISIT REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 22 May 85 p 1

[Text] **THE possibility of Chinese help in controlling mosquito and other insect-borne diseases and in further developing community health in Seychelles is being actively discussed this week with a top team from Beijing Hospital.**

Dr Guo Pu Yuan and Dr Zao Zeng Shou, the Deputy Principal and Radiologist in Charge of Beijing Hospital respectively, accompanied by an official from the Foreign Affairs Department of the Chinese Health Ministry, arrived in Seychelles on Saturday. They are on a fact-finding visit aimed at studying the islands' health system and needs, especially in the field of care and prevention at the community

Jumeau said that many delegates to the World Health Assembly expressed growing concern about the resurgence of malaria in Africa and Sri Lanka.

Seychelles, which was free of this disease, was therefore keen to get a Chinese entomologist over here to help the ministry bring mosquitoes under control. Mosquitoes are the cause of occasional outbreaks of dengue fever in Seychelles.

To find out how Seychelles' health system works, the Chinese team is spending much of this week visiting district clinics, health regions, the Dental Division, Victoria Hospital, the Rehabilitation Centre for the disabled and Praslin and La Digue health facilities.

Mr Guo and Dr Zao hold talks with Minister Jumeau today and will have a round-up meeting with him and senior health officials on Friday, the day before they leave.

On his return from Geneva last Sunday, Mr Jumeau also said that the Chinese Minister for Health, who led China's delegation to the World Health Assembly, assured him that they would view Seychelles' requests with a sympathetic eye.

Returning from the World Health Organisation's annual general meeting in Geneva on Sunday, Health Minister Esme

CSO: 3400/377

SEYCHELLES

NEW TELEPHONE SYSTEM FOR PRASLIN

Victoria NATION in English 31 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] PRASLIN'S old and congested telephone system is to be scrapped over this and next year and replaced by modern, high technology facilities at a cost of over R3 million, Seychelles Telephones have announced.

Plans have also been drawn up to overhaul the La Digue system afterwards while the continuing modernisation of facilities on Mahé has already cost well over R35 million over the past five years or so.

The ultimate result of all this, Seychelles Telephones Manager Albert Payet said yesterday, would not only be more efficient telecommunication services and better value for money, but also a valuable boost to the country's economic development, especially in the tourism sector.

On Praslin, construction has already started at the Grand-Anse telephone exchange and all the material needed for the project is already on order.

Unchanged capacity

The existing telephone system on Praslin was installed in 1971 and since then its capacity has not changed, even though telecommunication needs and traffic have gradually increased. "The system is now old and exhausted," Mr Payet explained.

"The radio junctions are congested and needless to say, this state of affairs can be a serious obstacle to economic, and particularly tourism, growth," he said. Seychelles Telephones were now prepared to redress the situation and had embarked on an ambitious programme of development that would bring the telephone system on Praslin on a par with that of Mahé.

It was not possible to start the development earlier, Mr Payet said, because Seychelles Telephones had to modernise the system on Mahé first. That had already taken about five years and was not yet completed.

Modernisation on Mahé

As a first phase of the project, the existing telephone exchange building at Grand Anse, Praslin, will be renovated to accommodate a state-of-the-art radio and processor controlled exchange. It will remain the main controlling exchange.

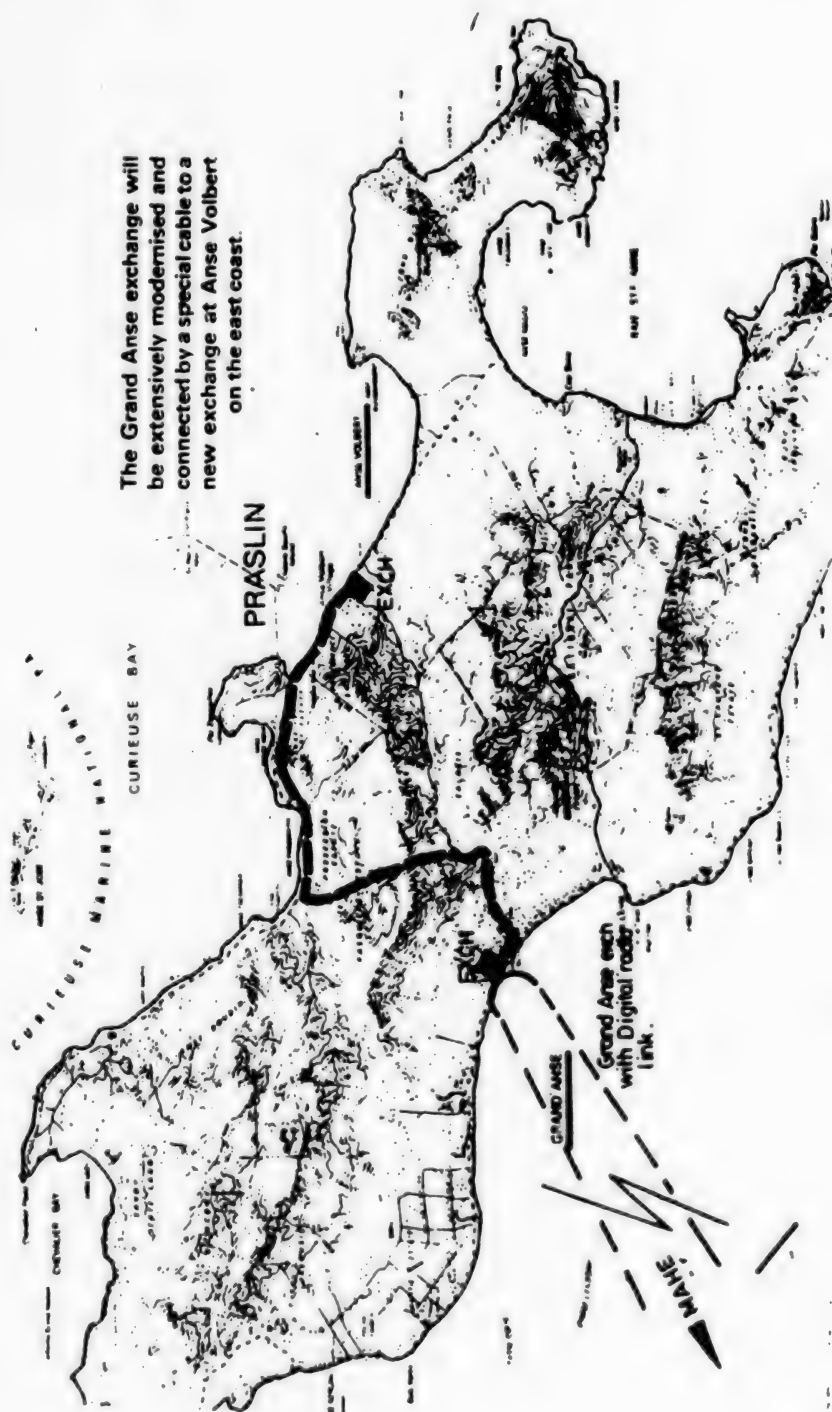
A second telephoen exchange will be installed at Anse Volbert on the other side of the island in the second phase. The two exchanges will be linked overland by a special cable across the Plaine Hollandaise pass.

Tourism centre

Anse Volbert was selected for technical, economic and planning reasons. It is the tourism centre of Praslin and besides providing an efficient service to the expanding industry, the high capacity exchange will enable any family in the area to apply for a telephone.

The two exchanges will adequately cover the whole island. Mr Payet said that apart from being able to meet the telephone demand, the quality of service would be significantly improved not only for calls on Praslin, also to Mahé, La Digue and other inner islands.

When the improvements are completed, people on Praslin will be able to telephone overseas directly, as has been done on Mahé since 1983. "The quality of service in all respects will improve and international calls dialed from Praslin will be as good as those dialed from



The Grand Anse exchange will be extensively modernised and connected by a special cable to a new exchange at Anse Volbert on the east coast.

Mahé — in fact there will be no difference,” Mr Payet said. However, the operator service would remain for subscribers who preferred to pass their calls via Victoria.

“We do not envisage to meet serious problems in the execution of the programme,” Mr Payet said. “The new system will be operational by April, 1986.”

Changeover

All existing telephone lines will be changed over to the new system at Grand Anse in the first phase of the project. The Anse Volbert exchange, phase two, will become operational a little later and by August, 1986, telephone subscribers at Cote d'Or, Anse Volbert, Petite Cour, Anse Possession, Anse Boudin and Pointe Chevalier will be connected to the new exchange.

The new telephone system will operate 60 radio channels for each exchange and is expected to generate rapid growth in telephone traffic between the islands and with the outside world. Presently this traffic is greatly suppressed because there are not enough radio junctions between the islands.

Boost

Mr Payet was convinced that the improved telecommunication facilities would boost the economic growth of Praslin, specially in tourism.

“When the new system becomes fully operational,” Mr Payet said, Seychelles Telephones might look into the possibility of lowering the call charges during the evenings, allowing much cheaper calls that

would promote social contacts among families and friends.

Call charges

Mr Payet recalled that in January this year, call charges between the islands were reduced from a unit of 77 cents for every 18 seconds to every 25 seconds. Under the present conditions, a further reduction was out of the question as it would create more serious traffic congestion that would, in turn, block business traffic.

Turning to the situation on La Digue, Mr Payet said that the telephone system there was very similar to that of Praslin.

However, there was less traffic congestion because there were only 55 subscribers there or a telephone density of about five telephone stations for every 100 habitants. "But this is not to say that the telephone system is adequate or good enough for La Digue," Mr Payet said.

As soon as mains electricity became available on the island later this year, the existing radio would be improved with reconditioned equipment. This would stand up to demand fairly well while the new system on Praslin was being installed and made operational.

"After that happens," Mr Payet said, "most probably in 1987, the telephone system on La Digue will be replaced with more modern equipment that will improve telecommunications there." The new facilities would allow the people of La Digue also to telephone people abroad directly.

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS AIR AGREEMENT--Seychelles and Holland officially agreed to allow their national airlines to fly to each others' countries yesterday when Captain James Ferrari, the Principal Secretary for Transport, and Mr Hendrick Heijnen, the visiting Dutch Charge d'Affaires from Addis Ababa, signed an air services agreement at the New Port. A draft agreement was initialled in September last year, when Capt Ferrari and Mr Maurice Lalanne, the Director of Civil Aviation and Air Seychelles' Director responsible for international flights, visited the Hague. During their stay they also concluded the lease of the Martinair DC-10 that Air Seychelles now uses on its European flight. The draft air services agreement allowed Air Seychelles to start its weekly flight to Mahe from Amsterdam, via London, Frankfurt and Rome, in November. The agreement also allows KLM, the Royal Dutch Airlines, to fly between the Netherlands and Seychelles. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 29 May 85 p 29]

CSO: 3400/377

SOUTH AFRICA

AV CONGRESS TO CONCENTRATE ON U.S. PROPAGANDA AGAINST APARTHEID

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 1 May 85 p 3

[Text] Leaders from nearly every walk of life will be taking part in the people's congress of the Afrikanervolkswag [Afrikaner People's Sentry] (AV), dealing with the problem of American liberalism.

Cultural groups, political parties, the three sister churches, the academy, organized labor, the business world and the world of agriculture are all well represented on the list of speakers and patrons. Women, too, will be prominently involved.

This was evident from an announcement recently made by the AV, looking toward the congress on 30 and 31 May in Pretoria. Among the speakers are Prof Carel Boshoff, leader of the AV, Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP [Herstigte National Party] and Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the KP [Conservative party].

Various prominent personalities in Afrikaner national life are serving as patrons of the people's congress. That group includes a former prime minister's wife, Mrs Betsie Verwoerd; a former speaker of the House, Mr Henning Klopper; a daughter of late President M.T. Steyn, Mrs Tibbie Visser; the moderator of the NG [Dutch Reformed] Church of South-West Africa, ABD Paul du Toit; the vice-chairman of the General Church Assembly of the Reformed Church, ABD C.L. van den Berg; the well-known union leaders, Messrs Gert Beetge and Cor de Jager; the chairman of the Association of Orange Free State Employees, Prof Hercules Booysen, the well-known businessman, Mr Willie Marais; a former rector of the University of Pretoria, Prof Eddie Hamman and a former Transvaal official, Mr Sybrand van Niekerk.

The complete list of patrons is as follows: The Honorable Mr Henning Klopper, Mrs E. Verwoerd, Dr Piet Barnard, Mr Gert Beetge, Prof H. Booysen, Mr J.W. Bell, Dr N.A. Botes, Prof Peet Coetzee, Mr Cor de Jager, Mr J. de Ridder, ABD Paul du Toit, Prof Gert Duvenage, ABD Willie Grove, ABD Louis Haarhoff, Prof E.M. Hamman, Mr C. Hertzog, Mrs Martie Hertzog, The Honorable Mr G.J. Jordaan, Mrs Eleanore Lombard, Mr W.T. Marais, Mr J.J. Maree, Mr J. Menderoi, Mr Mees Neethling, Prof G.M.M. Pelser, Prof J.J. Pienaar, Dr Johan Raubenheimer, Atty C.J. Renke, Dr S.F.P. Scheepers, ABD O. Scheuer, Dr Piet Stofberg, ABD C.L. van den Bert, The Honorable Mr Sybrand van Niekerk, Mrs Ina van Rensburg, Prof W.J. Verwoerd and Mrs Tibbie Visser.

According to the program, the people's congress begins on 30 May at 1700 hours with the registration of delegates. At 1900 hours the same evening a public meeting will be held. On Friday, 31 May, the proceedings will begin with reports and papers, followed by a discussion period at 1600 hours.

The following speakers are on the roster: Prof Boshoff, Mr Marais, Dr Treurnicht, Dr Piet van der Dussen, Prof J.J. Pienaar, Dr C.M. Bakkes and Prof P.S. Dreyer. Dr Van der Dussen is an economist, Prof Pienaar is an education expert, Dr Bakkes is a history scholar and Prof Dreyer is head of the philosophy department at the University of Pretoria.

BOXED INSERT: The American policy of integration and its assault on the various areas of national life will be examined at the people's congress, to be held on 30 and 31 May in Pretoria.

Such is the information given by the AV in an invitation that was recently sent out to thousands across the nation.

American liberalism is making its assault on the distinctive Afrikaner character by means of slogans such as "the great society," "a common society with pluralism," "multicultural education," "pressing for change," "change agents," and "constructive engagement," the AV claims.

"Churches, schools, the economy, radio and television, young people, and most of all, the political convictions of the Afrikaner, have been changing for nearly a decade now under the barrage of the American policy of constructive engagement," explains the AV.

"'Constructive engagement' is another method to reach the same goal that Carter tried to reach, namely, that of black majority government in South Africa. It means that separate development is 'repulsive' and must be wiped out. (Pres Reagan, 01/28/85) The goal of the American policy is to put the political power in South Africa into the hands of the Blacks." (Richard Lugar)

The people's congress of the AV forms a part of its Afrikaner-Culture-in-Crisis activities. The cooperation of experts is secured in order to analyze various aspects of the crisis and to propose a counter-reaction.

"There is an ever stronger realization that Afrikaner self-determination is in peril of its life and that it is giving rise to a serious survival crisis for Afrikanerdom as a cultural community.

"This calls for profound reflection. The role of American liberalism can no longer be denied. Therefore we must determine the extent to which it has already forced its way into our national life, and a plan of resistance must be drawn up.

"We must especially deal with the American integration policy, particularly in the ways it is affecting the economy, education, the churches and race relationships. A course of action for fighting the battle must also be mapped out, and inspiration must emanate from the congress to convince the Afrikaner to join battle," says the AV.

SOUTH AFRICA

ACTIVITIES OF 22ND HELICOPTER SQUADRON DESCRIBED

Pretoria AD ASTRA in Afrikaans Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Although the search and rescue tasks are simply secondary aspects of the duties of the 22nd Squadron at the Ysterplaat Airforce Base, rescue flights are the very reason for this squadron's having become well-known among the general public and having captured the imagination of the man in the street.

The squadron, which has now been in existence for 21 years, is equipped with two types of helicopters: the Westland Wasp and the Alouette III. Both are primarily employed as Navy support.

However, the squadron performs other important tasks. Internal security, salvage work and fire-fighting all form an important part of the duties of this squadron.

But it is search and rescue missions which regularly put both pilot and helicopter through the most severe test. Commandant G. Theron, the commander of the 22nd Squadron, said that over the years the squadron has carried out a large number of rescue flights and that this squadron conducted extremely important rescue operations during the flood disaster of Laingsburg.

He said: "We work very closely with organizations such as the Metropolitan Emergency Service and the MSRI [sic]." The squadron also gets involved in fire fighting and often transports firefighting personnel and equipment to remote places which would otherwise be difficult to reach.

Many mountain climbers also owe their lives to the gallant actions of the squadron's pilots.

Commandant Theron said: "Last year we were involved in three rescue operations on Tafelberg alone. Most of the rescue work takes place during the vacation season when inexperienced vacationers undertake mountain climbing journeys without the necessary skills and preparations."

However, the area where the 22nd Squadron performs its tasks extends far beyond the peninsula. "We operate throughout the entire Western Cape." Moreover, in the course of a year there is at least one squadron team of pilots who perform military duty in the operational region.

The fact that the general public appreciates the important role performed by the 22nd Squadron is apparent by the Freedom of Capteown and the Freedom of Hermanus honor awards given to the squadron. Both of these were given to the squadron in 1983.

The well known features of the 22nd Squadron's Alouette III helicopters, with the characteristic bright orange side panels, are a comforting sight for thousands of people who annually relax on the beaches and on the mountains of the Cape. They are a symbol of the dedication and proficiency which make up the nucleus of the 22nd Squadron.

7964

CSO: 3401/197

SOUTH AFRICA

AIR FORCE ECONOMIZING MEASURES FORCED BY RECESSION

Pretoria AD ASTRA in Afrikaans Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Five Impala squadrons are now being affected by the announcement made by Minister of Defense General Magnus Malan regarding the measures being taken by the armed forces for combatting the economic recession. Three squadrons will be disbanded, one redeployed and still another deactivated.

Although these changes will result in the reduction of the number of aircraft at the air force bases of Port Elizabeth and Durban, these bases will be equipped with more helicopters.

The rationalization program entails the following:

The 40th Squadron at the Waterkloof Airforce Base is being disbanded and merged with the 4th Squadron at Lanseria.

The 6th Squadron now at the Port Elizabeth Airforce Base is dissolved and being remustered at the 8th Squadron of the Bloemspruit Airforce Base.

The 7th Squadron at the D. F. Malan Airport is being redeployed at the Langebaanweg Airforce Base.

The 5th Squadron now at the Durban Airforce Base is being temporarily disbanded and at a later stage it will be re-established and equipped with Mirage fighters.

The 15th Squadron at the Durban Airforce Base and the 16th Squadron at the Port Elizabeth Airforce Base are being reinforced with more helicopters, because these are more suitable for the task of the Air Force in these areas.

The minister said that these measures, in which some Impala squadrons will be disbanded and others redeployed, will result in considerable financial savings.

Photo caption: Impala fighters cleave through the air. Photo by Herman Potgieter.

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN WEAPON REVEALED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 10 May 85 p 1

[Article by Leon Coetzee, Military Correspondent: "Veil Lifted from New South African Weapon"]

[Text] Johannesburg: South African infantrymen are now equipped with new and modern grenade-throwers that are especially manufactured by Krygkor for the South African Army (SAW).

The most impressive of these is the six-round grenade-thrower that can semi-automatically fire six grenades in less than six seconds.

This reminds one very much of the formidable weapon used by the group of mercenary soldiers in Africa in the film, The Dogs of War, based on the book by Frederick Forsythe.

These new weapons were reviewed in the most recent issue of the authoritative journal of international weaponry, INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE REVIEW, in a major article.

The article also stated that during a number of different operations over the past 10 years, the SAW had had the opportunity to evaluate the tactical role a grenade-thrower can play, especially in a terrain where the vegetation is really dense, as is the case on the borders of Angola and Mozambique.

For troops that move on foot, direct firing from a distance of between 200 and 300 meters seldom occurs. Thornbushes form a shield that makes it difficult to fire from farther away than 100 meters.

These reasons--according to the INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE REVIEW article--explain why the South African infantry units are now being equipped with 40mm grenade-throwers as well as light mortars.

The grenade-thrower enables the soldier to make contact with the enemy by means of indirect fire at distances between the maximum effective distance for hand-thrown grenades and the minimum effective distance for mortars.

The 40mm semiautomatic model, as well as a 40mm thrower for single rounds, are equipped with a locally manufactured sight.

Some of the models can fire a wide range of ammunition types, including among other things anti-personnel-, anti-tank-, smoke-, signal- and illumination-grenades.

The semiautomatic model is designed for conventional as well as anti-guerrilla warfare. The weapon weighs 5.3 kg empty and 6.8 kg loaded.

The article in INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE REVIEW was written by a free-lance journalist, Jacques Lenaerts, who visited South Africa for the special purpose of writing it.

A spokesperson for Krygkor would not comment on the article.

CAPTIONS: 1) The sight of the semiautomatic model is also locally manufactured.

2) This 40mm grenade-thrower can semiautomatically fire six grenades in less than six seconds and is manufactured by Krygkor.

3) This is the 37mm single-round grenade-thrower which, among other things, can also fire anti-personnel-, smoke- and signal-grenades

8117

CSO: 3401/202

SOUTH AFRICA

WEAPON BOYCOTT LEADS TO SUCCESSFUL NEW SOUTH AFRICAN WEAPON

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 10 May 85 p 7

[Text] Johannesburg: The success story of Krygkor against the weapon boycott continues, and even the motorcycle industry is affected by the latest addition --the Cricket.

The Cricket is Krygkor's answer to the problems experienced by the field cycles used in the operational zone to carry out follow-up operations and patrols.

The South African Army (SAW) has used standard field motorcycles in the operational zone for a considerable period of time, but on account of the sophisticated nature and technology of those cycles, along with the unusually tricky conditions that are met with, it was found that those motorcycles constantly broke down and had to be repaired.

That situation was totally unacceptable to the SAW because the time and the necessary spare parts were not always available to carry out the repair work.

After Krygkor had explored the problem, it decided to build its own model, which would be better able to cope with the conditions in the operational zone.

The "new" field cycle--with the nickname Cricket--was from the outset redesigned with certain features that are precisely engineered for the specific purposes for which the motorcycle will be used.

One interesting point is that the front and rear wheels are of exactly the same size.

The frame of the Cricket is also extremely light in weight but particularly strong. Special welding techniques are used.

The most important feature of the Cricket, however, is its low maintenance costs.

The design is of such a nature that even users with a minimum of technical skill can keep it in repair.

The Cricket is chiefly intended for follow-up work and patrols in the operational zone, but it is just as much at home on the open road.

The top speed is in the neighborhood of 170 km/h, and it is more economical than the standard field cycle.

Various tests have already been carried out on the Cricket. At the special Krygkor testing ground, the Cricket, along with other standard motorcycles, was tested and rated.

In the most recent issue of the Krygkor newsletter, SALVO, it was reported that the Cricket stood out above all the other models.

When the testing sessions were over, the other models underwent some 750 rands' worth of repairs, whereas not a single component of the Cricket needed to be replaced.

A spokesperson for Krygkor replied to an inquiry by DIE VADERLAND that they are very satisfied and proud of the Cricket.

"It is still only one example of all that is being done to frustrate the weapons boycott and always to come out on top."

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CSO: 3401/202

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF ACCUSED OF ATTEMPTING TO SABOTAGE AUSTRALIAN RUGBY TOUR

Cape Town DIE BURGER IN Afrikaans 11 May 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Stellenbosch University Students Blame UDF on Rugby Tour"]

[Text] Yesterday Stellenbosch University Students accused the United Democratic Front of wanting to incite students (by means of propaganda about demonstrations) to sabotage the All-Black [rugby team] tour later this year.

They pointed to UDF-inspired pamphlets distributed at the campus the day before yesterday as being an opposing response to a pamphlet by Mr Bernard Beukman in which he attacked the UDF for its plans against the tour.

In his pamphlet Mr Beukman says that the UDF is carrying on propaganda among the students and faculty of Stellenbosch. The UDF is determined to conduct demonstrations in streets, airports and rugby stadiums.

Doesn't this mean that certain students and members of the faculty will also be demonstrating? Students have the right to know who these people are. For example is Mr Rob Gaylard of the English Department of Stellenbosch University the only member of the faculty involved with the UDF?

According to DIE MATIE Mr Gaylard and a student, Andries du Toit, the UDF's local press officials, are involved only in their own personal capacities, however, they can be affiliated with the UDF only on an organizational basis. Mr Beukman said that therefore students have the right to know through what organization these people are involved.

Strange

Yesterday Mr Beukman said that, at the campus, the two pro-UDF persons attempted to fill the place with Progressive Federal Party branch people who were not to be seen because of poor organization. However, these people keep out of sight, they never reveal their views publicly and have never yet held a public meeting on the campus.

It is strange that people like Du Toit now shy away from the pro-UDF pamphlet while it does express the sentiments of the UDF.

Mr Beukman, who is also chairman of the National Party branches at Stellenbosch, said that he published his pamphlets on his own personal capacity and the National Party had nothing to do with this. Altogether 4,000 copies were distributed and the reaction was so good that 2,000 more will be given out next week.

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP'S SUZMAN CALLS FOR RELEASE OF MANDELA

MB051953 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] PFP [Progressive Federal Party] MP Helen Suzman has called for the release of Nelson Mandela and other security prisoners in the interests of defusing countrywide unrest.

Speaking in parliament during prisons vote this afternoon, Mrs Suzman said in no civilized countries were people kept locked up for periods of over 20 years, no matter what their sentence. She said no wonder it makes Nelson Mandela or Walter Sisulu to believe they constitute a menace to society. On the contrary, she said, their unconditional release would defuse the unrest in the country's townships.

During the prisons vote, Mrs Suzman also read out shocked allegations of conditions in eastern Cape prison cells. She quoted a statement by a man who said he is being held with 89 other prisoners, including children, in a 5 by 7 meter cell in the Port Elizabeth jail. Mrs Suzman also read allegations of beatings and sodomizing of young adults and children in the overcrowded cells. She said jail wardens have been aware of the incidents but have not intervened. Mrs Suzman said that according [to] the Department of Justice's own figures, Port Elizabeth North End Prison was 138 percent overcrowded.

CSO: 3400/385

SOUTH AFRICA

ULTRA RIGHT OPPOSES CABINET COMMITTEE ON BLACKS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 1 May 85 p 5

[Text] Mr Louis Stofberg, chief secretary of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP), said that the HNP will certainly not take part in any negotiations for the expansion of black political rights in white areas.

Mr Stofberg was responding to an invitation by State President P. W. Botha to opposition parties to participate in the government's negotiations. Opposition leaders would be able to have seats in the special Cabinet Committee on Black Rights, according to Mr Botha's announcement.

Mr Botha's invitation, extended during a speech in Parliament, was accepted by the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and the New Republic Party (NRP), but was rejected by the Conservative Party (KP). The Colored and Indians in Parliament will also probably accept the invitation.

Mr Stofberg said that the HNP remains inexorably opposed to political rights for Blacks in the white areas, because this would sound the death knell for white freedom. The HNP will continue to fight against Botha's plan to grant more and more rights to Blacks in the historical land areas of the Whites.

Mr Stofberg said that the government's negotiations with the Blacks is very clearly heading to a national convention in line with the PFP's policy. This seems clear from the fact that Mr Botha intends to create a multiracial negotiating body which must deliberate on matters of black political rights according to what Mr Stofberg said. Nobody knows what the relation between the expanded cabinet committee and the government's proposed forum is going to be or whether the two bodies are going to be one and the same.

When the forum was announced in January the initial impression was that it was going to consist of members of the government and Blacks. It was not until later that it came to light that the government actually had in mind a multiracial body differing little from the PFP's policy for a national convention. The proposed forum was moreover also welcomed by Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the FPF. Dr Slabbert said that the logic therein contained is precisely the same as that of a national convention and in his words: "It is a significant indication of the same philosophy we are adopting."

Last week, in his speech, Mr Botha also announced that from now on the Blacks are going to have property rights in the white area. The only requirement is that they must qualify for a 99 year hereditary tenure. In his January speech Mr Botha said that the government "is willing to negotiate with black political leaders with respect to the granting of property rights to Blacks in white areas." Nobody knows whether anything at all has been negotiated in the meantime.

7964

CSO: 3401/211

2 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

CONSERVATIVES AIMING FOR EARLIER ELECTIONS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 1 May 85 p 8

[Text] Leading figures in the HNP [Herstigte National Party] and the KP [Conservative Party] indicated last week that they want to compel the government to hold an earlier general election. This demand will undoubtedly be repeated in the coming months because the rightist parties are convinced that the government of Mr P.W. Botha no longer enjoys the majority support of the white voters.

Postponed

Actually the election was to have taken place in 1986, but it was postponed to 1989 by the government when the new constitution was put in place. According to the constitution, all three chambers of parliament must dissolve at the same time in order to have a general election; and because the Colored and Indian elections were held in 1984, the next election has been postponed for three years.

In political circles there is little doubt that the postponement of the election is really serving to give the government time to push its integration policy through. The government needs time for its efforts to allow the still-shaky constitution to take hold successfully, to accommodate Blacks, and to place South-West Africa under a black government. A general election could seriously harm this process--therefore the election was postponed in an undemocratic manner.

The two rightist parties are convinced that a general election will mean fatal consequences for the NP. They have sufficient reasons for this optimism: already since 1979 the rightist voting strength has been showing an upward curve. In that year a swing of 30 percent toward the right was recorded in Rustenburg, which makes it the highest ever in the history of the country. Last year there was a swing of 22.5 percent in Primrose, which can hardly be considered a favorable battle-zone for the rightists.

Prediction

That success has compelled analysts to predict that the NP will have to surrender as many as 40 seats to the rightists in case of a general election.

Conduct

Since the primrose election, the conduct of the government has further increased the swing to the right. Under this heading comes the expansion of black rights in white districts, the revocation of Article 16 of the immorality law and the law on mixed marriages, the opening up of down-town business districts to all races, the opening up of dining cars on trains and the continuing American intervention in South African affairs.

Conviction

More and more white voters are coming to the conviction that the government finds itself sliding toward a black government, and they are confirmed in this by the government's plan for a multiracial forum concerning black rights. Thus an earlier general election will not have as its goal simply to increase the rightist representation in parliament. No, it will be a blocking action to overcome the government and in so doing to prevent a black government.

Tension

In the NP there are two schools of thought concerning the move to the left that the government must maintain. On the one side there is the Heunis faction, which wants to maintain a swift pace and wants to put any possible future government (rightist or otherwise) in the presence of an accomplished fact. Opposed to that group stands a faction that finds the leftist swing far too swift. Many NP MPs from the Transvaal realize by this time that they have no chance whatever of keeping their seats. Naturally this realization gives rise to a good deal of nervousness and tension among the NP leadership.

Political observers find it significant that the government clearly takes little notice of the "brakemen." It simply goes on swerving to the left, heedless of the probable consequences at the polls. Even the advice given at NP congresses is disregarded, and party policy is indiscriminately readjusted without consultation with these policy-making bodies. The revocation of the immorality law and the law on mixed marriages is a good example of this.

The explanation of Mr Botha's actions is probably attributable to the already smaller role being played in party life by the ordinary NP supporter. The strategy and policy of the NP are clearly determined by powers outside the party, such as the great money interests, the American government and to a lesser extent leftist academics and technocrats.

Disastrous

This situation brings up the question whether the government has any intention whatever of holding an election in the foreseeable future. It has in fact already decided upon an option that means that it may fare disastrously at the polls. Great money interests, which have become Mr Botha's most intimate allies, will naturally not want to see this alliance and their concomitant influence in the government damaged by an election result.

Protest

The government may try to avoid an election by delaying the working sessions of parliament, especially if the black disturbances continue. The excuse can then

be proffered that such a step has become necessary in the interest of "public order." If he is pondering such a step, however, Mr Botha will have to reckon with strong opposition from the Coloreds and the Indians in parliament. They will hardly make do with the withdrawal of parliamentary representation, precisely because this is what provides them with a basis for directing their demands to the government.

A decision of this nature will definitely produce a strong white protest. The Whites are already seriously frustrated by the postponement of the election, and any further inroads on their democratic rights may lead to great opposition.

Hostage

Another option for the government may be the abolition of separate chambers for the different racial groups. In such a case, the NP, in alliance with the Coloreds and the Indians, will be able to outvote the rightist parties. Even in NP circles it is probably realized that such an alliance will be extremely shaky, and will in effect make the NP the hostage of Rev Hendrickse and Mr Rajbansi.

Schism

An election may also be postponed by admitting Blacks to parliament. The same excuse may then be proffered as before, namely that the operative terms of the chambers must be concurrent. Such a choice, however, means the likelihood of a new schism in the NP, and this is not acceptable to the government.

Enigma

How Mr Botha will try to save the NP is an enigma at this moment, despite all the speculations. The answer probably lies in the psychological atmosphere that obtains in the party itself. To the extent that such a party loses by-election after by-election, its leaders must cope with inimical audiences in erstwhile power bases and with the fact that, as more and more of its supporters desert the party, its morale is lowered. In such a situation, leaders can hardly act effectively to save what there is still to save. At the same time, the self-confidence of the opposition is increasing, and the pressure for a general election will become all the stronger.

Support

No government--not even a dictatorship--can rule over the long term without the support of the majority. This lesson will be learned in the coming months by Mr P.W. Botha and his colleagues.

8117

CSO: 3401/196

SOUTH AFRICA

INCREASING NUMBER OF VOTERS MAY AFFECT NATIONAL PARTY

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 1 May 85 p 5

[Text] In the course of the past 4 years the number of South Africa's white voters increased by 692,659--the biggest increase in history.

On 25 April 1981 the names of 2,292,281 Whites appeared on the voters roll. This number increased to 2,954,852 by 31 December of last year and to 2,984,920 by 31 March of this year.

This enormous increase in the number of white voters results from the fact that now the voters roll is being compiled in accordance with the population register. The name of every person possessing an identity document appears in the voters roll automatically. Those who do not have an identity document will be removed from the voters roll after the following general election.

The large increase in the number of voters entails far-reaching implications in the arrangement of electoral divisions between provinces. Probably this will mean that the Cape Province, more than any other, will have to cede a large number of seats to Transvaal. Going by the number of voters on 30 September of last year Transvaal had 1,530,204 voters, the Free State had 228,200, Natal 330,557 and the Cape 829,948. According to these figures 52.3 percent of the voters reside in Transvaal, 7.7 percent in the Free State, 11.5 in Natal and 28.3 percent in the Cape Province. Transvaal will therefore be able to claim 86 seats (against the present 76). In such an event the Cape will have 47 seats (now it has 56), the Free State 14 (now 13) and Natal 19 (now 20). If this will be the case then the Cape will have to surrender 9 seats to Transvaal and the Free States and Natal one each.

The disproportionate distribution of the voters is underscored by the fact that only seven Cape seats now have more than 18,000 voters. In Natal there are only six seats with more than that number of voters. On the other hand Transvaal has 67 electoral divisions with more than 18,000 voters. Transvaal has only one seat with less than 15,000 voters, the Cape has 22, Natal two and the Free State six. Transvaal has 40 seats with more than 20,000 voters each and the Cape does not have a single one.

The number of electoral divisions per province is now being pegged to a change enacted in the electoral law in 1973. Previously the number of electoral divisions per province varied in proportion to population shifts.

The present arrangement of electoral divisions favors the National Party, because State President P. W. Botha has his power basis in that province. In contrast with this the rightist parties enjoy their greatest support in the northern provinces. If the Cape Province must cede additional seats this could seriously affect the position of the National Party.

7964

CSO: 3401/211

SOUTH AFRICA

MEDIA FAIRNESS NEEDED TO ENCOURAGE CHANGE

MB050802 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 5 Jun

[Station commentary: "The Speck in the Eye of South Africa"]

[Text] While South Africa cannot afford to rest on its laurels as far as the practice of reform in the country is concerned, it is encouraging that the international media is beginning to acknowledge the advances and to reflect a more balanced view of the country in general. A number of writers in American newspapers and magazines in particular are questioning the standard practice of denegrating South Africa without even the slightest attempt to be objective let alone fair.

One such columnist is Carl Thomas who in the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS this week suggested that Americans would do better to get the beam out of their own eye before becoming preoccupied with the speck in our South African brother's eye. He certainly is no apologist for apartheid, but points out that it took the United States 180 years to eradicate racial discrimination, adding that the situation is still far from ideal.

Thomas tells of a recent visit to Washington by a group of black and white South Africans, among them Mrs Joyce Kinikini, whose husband and son were murdered by fellow blacks during the recent unrest in the eastern Cape. He tells of his reaction to a video tape of the slayings showing Mr Kinikini and his son being hacked to death and doused with petrol and set alight while on-lookers sang and danced around the burning bodies. The tape, he says, was made by a Dutch television crew and he poses the question why it was never seen on American television screens. The inference he makes is that while violence by whites against blacks in South Africa should be shown and broadcast worldwide, violence perpetrated by black against black should not be exposed.

This is much in line with the views expressed in the magazine NEWSWEEK by an American economic development consultant, (Harold Williams), who is a black and was raised in Sierra Leone. He deplores the double standards whereby injustice by black against black is ignored while injustice by white against black is condemned. If we are truly committed to the preservation of human rights, he says, race or color should not matter. He adds in Black Africa too we should say that wrong is wrong and to hold to the ideals we demand in others.

This sort of attitude is far more likely to influence and encourage further change in South Africa than threats, empty rhetoric, and criticism based on ignorance.

SOUTH AFRICA

HOUSING SHORTAGE FOR WESTERN CAPE POOR DETERIORATES

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 May 85 p 13

[Text] At least 15,000 three and four-bedroom houses will have to be built in order to resolve the housing crisis in the Western Cape. This finding was realized by members of the University of Western Cape's Institute for Social Development.

The Poor

Prof Pieter le Roux and Mr Lieb Roots of the institute, as well as Mrs Amanda Younge who is connected with the Cape Town municipality, worked for 2 years on this report which is the first of its kind on the housing crisis in the Western Cape. They concentrated on the Cape's metropolitan area.

According to Professor Le Roux the research showed that the size of family was often not considered in building houses. He said:

"It is clear that there is a great shortage of three and four bedroom houses, while there exists an abundance of one and two bedroom houses, most of which are crowded."

"The situation could be improved if a bedroom is added to many of the existing houses."

Varies

It has also been noted that the housing situation for the poor has worsened, while the situation for those who are above the poverty line has improved.

Professor Le Roux went on to say: "We concentrated on people classified as Coloreds although among our black people there exists a greater crisis. The available data dealt only with colored regions, forcing us to focus only on these regions."

Some of the most important findings of the report are:

The shortage of housing in the metropolitan area varies between 30,000 and 50,000 units and this depends on what is regarded as the ideal domestic composition.

In all circumstances the total demand for rooms in family houses is more than 190,000.

There are more than 10,000 two-parent families living in someone else's overcrowded houses.

More than 20,000 one-parent families need housing and their financial situation is in a terrible state.

More than 21,500 elderly and nearly 90,000 unmarried persons are living in family houses. Altogether 7,000 elderly and 65,000 unmarried persons reside in overcrowded houses.

It is clear from the report that the people who need housing the most are the ones who cannot afford it.

The findings indicate that there is a drastic shortage of alternative housing such as quarters for single persons. The report also shows that there is a great shortage of hostels for the aged.

According to Professor Le Roux it is now possible to present a more sophisticated estimate on the basis of the 1970 and 1980 census, the housing data from the various municipalities and the surveys made by the institute.

In his view it is also clear that more people move from the city to the country than the other way around.

Mr Loots, a senior researcher of the institute, made similar estimates of the housing shortage based on the census data. Some of the estimates took in the Greater Cape, including Cape Town, as well as the Western Province's towns of the beach area up to Wellington.

He found that more than 40,000 units of family houses are needed, while about 60,000 units of other types of housing are also needed.

According to Mr Loots an interesting aspect of the report is the finding that less is being done for the larger and poorer families. The shortage of subsidized housing increased from 25 percent in 1979 (when most of the estimates were made) to 33 percent in 1983.

Trends

Mr Loots stated: "If trends up to 1983 are studied it becomes clear that housing for those who are above the poverty line has improved, while the housing for the poor has deteriorated."

"It is notable that during the past 2 years or so there has been a gradual increase in the housing supply, but this has been accompanied by a clear priority for private projects and economical housing."

SOUTH AFRICA

SOWETAN DISCUSSES UNREST IN BLACK TOWNSHIPS

MB040914 Johannesburg THE SOWETAN in English 30 May 85

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] Whether the blast in Johannesburg city is in line with the stated policy of the ANC--as the Minister of Law and Order puts it--is neither here nor there.

The problem is that white South Africa, including the government, has been taking the pervasive violence in black townships throughout the country, at the most, as a bad dream that is sure to fade. We have been seeing the build-up of sub-cultures of violence in various forms of township life.

The best, and some people will say the worst, that the government has been doing about this, was to send in the police and lately the army. We fear if the township violence had reflected itself even minimally in the white community, the whole country would have taken adequate notice to stop it.

We have noted the myopia or indifference of white South Africa to a violent situation that is tearing the country apart, with dismay. Inevitably the violence had to spill over to the other sections of the nation. And at this juncture other people are beginning to take sufficient note of the serious problem.

We believe the ANC's stated policy may have some strong effect on the country to try and resolve our problems. But white South Africa has been struck almost by default by the violence that is worrying many blacks.

Black political organizations are striving to do something to stop the malaise. They are not getting sufficient help from the powers that be. In fact it would appear some quarters regard this violence between blacks with a measure of satisfaction.

South Africa is perhaps the last country to sit back--or even use only the army and the police--to address itself to a situation caused by the policies of the nation.

There are just too many grave divisions even in the white community that can feed on such violence. The divisions in the black community have already used

this violence to release their frustrated anger. Very soon the radical elements in the white community--people who are led more by hate and basic negative emotions--will take advantage of a situation that is simply ripe for anarchy.

We are hoping that the whole country will now take stock of the situation we find ourselves in. The whole country has to make aggressive attempts at solving the violence.

Not a single South African is immune. There are other serious political, economic and social aberrations that can only be solved by the entire population coming together.

The alternative is the beginning of that much talked about blood bath that everybody has been talking about for many years.

CSO: 3400/385

2 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

OTHER RACES ACCEPTED AS POSTGRADUATES AT PRETORIA UNIVERSITY

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 10 May 85 p 7

[Article by Gus Cluver: "People of Other Races Can Be Helped in UP Postgraduate Programs"]

[Text] Pretoria: In the different faculties of the University of Pretoria (UP) students of other races receive education at the postgraduate level, while the doors of the faculty of veterinary science have been open to undergraduate students as well since 1977.

Prof D.M. Joubert, rector of UP, made this statement in an interview given to DIE VADERLAND.

He says that several years ago, the university council decided to open its doors to students of other races, especially on the postgraduate level, and this is what is now happening.

"Students of other races apply to us to register for postgraduate programs because they identify a specific level of scholarship at this university. It may be that a certain field of study is offered here, or because they want to work under a certain professor whom they identify as a strong academic leader in that field."

In the black teaching hospitals there are black medical officials (physicians) who are appointed by the province. Some of them want to become clinical assistants, and as soon as this happens, they must be registered as UP students, for they are then matriculated in a degree program. These are physicians who wish to specialize in one field or other.

The UP is an Afrikaans-language institution, and at the moment the vast majority of students of other races are more interested in English-language education.

They thus prefer to apply to UP for postgraduate studies, and this is also in line with the university council decision. On that level, the door is open to deserving applicants.

Prof Joubert mentioned a number of cases where students of other races are receiving postgraduate education at the university.

An Indian woman from Natal, pursuing a master's degree in botany, has identified an expert in her field at UP. She was accepted as a postgraduate student.

There are students from Malawi who came here to matriculate for a doctorate in theology. Once again, they were able to identify a professor here under whom they wanted to work.

From Botswana there are postgraduate students here who have identified an opportunity at this university that they could find nowhere else, in the field of agricultural economy.

In this respect, UP maintains a number of close ties with the universities of the north.

"At their request, we refrain from luring away only their best students. Instead, we give them as much help as we can, and in the process we readily help them to expand their own level of scholarship."

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CSO: 3401/202

2 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES NOTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 26 May 85 p 9

[Article by Ciaran Ryan]

[Text] **GERMAN is replacing French as an international language of business.**

English speakers, in the past notoriously too lazy to learn other languages, are becoming eager students of Zulu and Afrikaans.

More companies than ever before are sending staff on black language courses to improve communication between management and staff.

Many Afrikaners are finding their matric English is inadequate for business dealings and are attending night school to brush up. Zulu is also a popular choice for an extra language among Afrikaners.

New methods

Renewed interest in learning foreign languages is due in part to improved teaching methods.

One of the largest language schools, Interman, says it takes only 40 hours, spread over two weeks, to

learn the rudiments of a language.

A director of Interman, Annica Foxcroft, told Business Times: "We have simplified the learning process so that the student needs only three simple tenses. After 40 hours he has a vocabulary of about 800 words which is sufficient to master a simple conversation."

"There are four different levels each of 40 hours. At the end of these courses the student is conversant with the language. We also have language clubs where students can practise the language."

More than 6 000 students are trained by Interman each year and half of them study German.

Alliance Francaise, the French cultural institute, holds beginner, intermediate and advanced courses for businessmen. This year more than 1 000 students will learn French at Alliance Francaise.

Helene Cloet, of Alliance Francaise, says: "Many people working for French companies wish to learn French. Businessmen attending seminars overseas are among our students."

CSO: 3400/376

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW PLANS FOR PROMOTING AFRIKAANS IN PROGRESS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 May 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday Mr Sybrand van Wyk, chairman of the Afrikaans Language Foundation [ATF], stated that the time for a third language movement for Afrikaans has dawned.

Mr Van Wyk announced that sometime ago the ATF already undertook dramatic measures for promoting Afrikaans, whose 60th year of existence as an official language is being celebrated this week.

The plans are to make Afrikaans the unifying language for South Africans of all color. The ARF, the first Afrikaans cultural organization to admit Colored in its ranks has recently raised its colored membership on the national level to five.

Members of Parliament are being trained to use Afrikaans. The ATF is now offering an Afrikaans course, at its own expense, to a group of 38 enthusiastic members of the Council of Delegates. Eight other members of this council are already taking an advanced course in the language. White and colored MPs have also taken these courses.

There is an imaginative plan for involving all the universities in the ATF. As part of this remarkable development, at its meeting in Cape Town yesterday, the ATF decided to make an amendment to its constitution for the purpose of providing a seat in the ATF for a representative from the department of Afrikaans of every South African university.

The three prominent Coloreds who were already admitted as full-fledged members of the ATF in 1975 are: Mr Pat Sonn, former member of the Representative Colored Council, Dr H. M. Beets, secretary of the deaconal services of the Dutch Reformed Missionary Church, and Rev P. J. du Strauss of the Dutch Reformed Missionary Congregation of Ceres. Recently Prof Tony Links, professor of Afrikaans at the Western Cape University, and Mr Les du Prez, a former member of the Presidential Council, both became members.

Patron

For the past 3 years State President P. W. Botha has been a patron of the ATF. Yesterday, on the occasion of the celebration of the recognition

of Afrikaans as official language by Parliament 60 years ago, he said that "Afrikaans is here to stay."

Mr Van Wyk stated that the ATF's constitutional amendment with respect to universities implies that "we will be able to get an Indian from the University of Durban-Westville and a black woman or man from Fort Hare and from the Universities of the North and Zululand."

"For us it is a foregone conclusion that all of the universities which can contribute to this must talk with us."

We have now reached the stage in which Afrikaans must expand, be ennobled and managed in a friendly manner, without us trying to shove it down anybody's throat.

Mr Van Wyk went on to say: "We believe that every South African, irrespective of his origin, religion or race, ought to instinctively have the boldness to want to take part in this movement. We are bold enough to believe that we do want to inaugurate a third language movement hereby."

It has taken a new political order to tell South Africa that Afrikaans is a public and not a private matter. From now on Afrikaans should be considered a public matter of importance for everybody."

"It must not be kept so jealously private by only certain people and so smother it in our own hands and we must not act as though the Afrikaners are the sole owners of this language."

Coordinate

At ATF was formed in 1942 as the Afrikaans Language Monument Committee. Its task was to build the monument at Paarlberg honoring the people of the Alliance of True Afrikaners (GRA) (Genootskap van Regte Afrikaners) and to construct the Taalfonds (Language Foundation).

The language monument is there, the Gideon Malherbe House serves as a language museum honoring our language people; the Bo-Dal Josafat GRA structures are getting attention. Now only the third leg, the Taafonds, remains.

"But, everybody wanting to talk in his own way does not help matters. We want to see if we can better coordinate the popularization of Afrikaans. It is important for us to have centralized funds. We want to collect money on a grand scale so that we can have a strong financial basis."

At the meeting, a decision was made to appoint a director of funds. His task will include the coordination of the collection of funds, determination of priorities, collaboration with experts, making grants, giving scholarships and loans and providing planning advice.

Mr Van Wyk pointed to Langenhoven who said that Afrikaans, as the "white man's language" came across the seas as the "expression of the people's soul."

"This has been misapplied so many times! It is true that this is the only language of German origin in Africa; but it is not the white man who created it."

"The real achievement is that a country can take a 'white man's' language from Europe and turn that into a language of this land. This is something that no one has yet managed in any other part of the world. All of us as co-creators should be proud of this."

"Afrikaans must not be the victim of the deeds of some of the people who speak it."

The members of the ATF's executive committee are Messrs Van Wyk, Wynand Malan, a former MP for the Paarl and deputy chairman of the fund, Kobus Meiring, the MP for the Paarl, Prof Dirk Kotze, professor of history at the University of Stellenbosch, Prof Bun Booyens, professor emeritus in Afrikaans culture and folklore at the University of Stellenbosch, Mr Jan van Wyk, the Johannesburg architect of the Language Monument, Rev Schutz Marais of the Strooidak Church in the Paarl, Brig C.A. Swart, divisional commissioner of police in the Eastern Cape, Mr Kobus Laing of Sasko, Mr P. W. A. Senekal, chairman of the Afrikans Language and Cultural Association (ATBK) and Mr Willem Louw, the secretary of the ATBK.

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CSO: 3401/204

SOUTH AFRICA

LABOR PARTY LEADER HENDRICKSE INTERVIEWED

MB061647 Johannesburg Television Service in Arfikaans 1915 GMT 3 Jun 85

/Interview of Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of Labor Party, on the "Verslag" program by Henry Jefferies, journalist with Johannesburg BEELD newspaper, and Leon Marshall, political editor of the ARGUS newspaper of Cape Town with Janie Botes as moderator; date and place not given; video recorded/

/Text The question of the leadership of Rev Alan Hendrickse was settled this morning after the Labor Party caucus passed a motion of full confidence in him. The caucus met after reports over the past weekend of dissatisfaction within the party over the appointment of Mr Llewellyn Landers as deputy minister of population development. In the program, Rev Hendrickse come under fire over the policy of his party, his double position as member of the cabinet and leader of the opposition Labor Party /LP as well as other issues, such as the Group Areas Act and military service. The program was recorded last week.

In the program tonight we have LP leader Alan Hendrickse. Alan or Joe Hendrickse are the names of South Africa's first colored cabinet member. These are the names of two of his aunts, (Ellen) and (Josephine), who had been promised that the fifth Hendrickse would be named after them. Rev Hendrickse says his father was the inspiration for his achievements. Like him, his father was also a teacher and preacher, who spoke out strongly against racial discrimination. Alan Hendrickse was appointed as leader of the LP 6 years ago, which originally was the leading body of protest politics. In 1977 the LP rejected the proposals for a new dispensation. In 1979 there was a stormy meeting with Mr P. W. Botha, and the representative Colored Council was disbanded. The LP refused to give evidence to the Erika Theron commission, and later also rejected the President's Council. On 4 January, the LP passed the historic Eshowe resolution to participate in the new dispensation, and a new storm of criticism was showered on them. This criticism was mainly from the coloreds and blacks, who felt that Rev Hendrickse and his party had become part of the apartheid system. Alan Hendrickse can rightly be described as a man who went through all stages of the political development of the coloreds, step by step. It has been a political career with many wanderings, ranging from 60 days' detention without trial in 1976 to minister in 1985. Your moderator and cointerviewer is Jannie Botes.

/Begin video/ /Botes/ Good evening, and welcome to tonight's program. Mr Hendrickse, thank you for taking the time to appear on our program tonight. With me in the studio to ask the questions along with me are Henry Jefferies, a journalist with the Johannesburg Afrikaans daily, BEELD. Also Leon Marshall, the political editor of the ARGUS in Cape Town. Mr Hendrickse, there is a difference of opinion on what you have achieved since you agreed to take part in the new dispensation. How do you feel about that?

/Hendrickse/ I have no doubt that we made the right decision at the right time. I think that in the short period of 6 months, much has been achieved. If one looks at the whole question of crossfertilization in parliament, the whole area revolving around parliament, and the fact that in this short period three fundamental laws of discrimination, apartheid, have been scrapped, and that we were part of those decisions, then I have no doubt that much has been achieved.

/Botes/ Henry Jefferies.

/Jefferies/ Reverend, you are now inside the system, and listening to you, you seem very satisfied with your actions to date. Yet many people have the impression that you have totally capitulated to the National Party /NP/. Is the NP, which is largely responsible for apartheid, still the LP's political enemy number one?

/Hendrickse/ Of course. It is not the NP as such, but the whole policy of the party. And the fact that at present a move has been made away from that which was so firm in the apartheid policy indicates that much more can be achieved, through the whole system of negotiation politics.

/Botes/ Leon Marshall?

/Marshall/ Hendrickse, I want to move away for the moment from the apartheid laws. There is another aspect which I think is very important, and that is the whole question of security legislation. You have firsthand experience of that. You were locked up for several months, and you realize the ease with which people can be locked up; and the tremendous dangers. Right now we have several investigations over people who have died in detention. There are many who are being held, among them trade union leaders. Perhaps you do not feel so strongly any more about this issue? Seldom do we hear any condemnation from you, either inside or outside the cabinet.

/Hendrickse/ I think that this is perhaps an interpretation of a situation. Let me say this very loudly; to me it is significant that the English language papers still say what I say, and also publish what I say. Because in the area of security laws, my voice has been heard. I have repeatedly said that I do not agree with detention without trial.

/Marshall/ And yet, if the government listened to you in this case, as with the apartheid....

/Hendrickse/ Yes, well, I think that, even though they may not be listening to me personally, the fact that commissions have been appointed so quickly

indicates that notice is taken of how we feel on these issues. I think that security laws are necessary. Any country has to have them. But we do not agree with the ways in which security laws are applied. And if there are security laws that rob the person of his rights, like the matter of detention, then we are totally opposed to them.

/Jefferies/ Reverend, let me just add to what Leon has said. The LP approved legislation which provides for secret funds for the police, and that without any protest. Can you perhaps tell us how that came....

/Hendrickse/ The important thing is that much of the political crossfertilization takes place right there in the standing committees. You will remember that in the past I have asked that we move away from protest politics to negotiation politics, and that negotiation politics leads to persuasion politics. And much is said in these standing committees. We gave our support to that particular legislation, not because we are opposed to the police /as heard/. In the South African system, every department has secret funds. However, we know that these funds have to be accounted for to the auditor general, and this is why we have no doubt that what is given to other should also be given to the police.

/Jefferies/ Do you then think that the House of Representatives was wrong in trying to block the legislation?

/Hendrickse/ No, they did not try to block the legislation.... Oh, I see, the House of Delegates. I think, you see, no reason was given why. During that debate only one thing emerged: Because those are secret funds for the police, we will not touch it. But I think our policy is not affected by this. We say that these funds have to be released to the police.

/Marshall/ Can I ask if you believe that the auditor general will give sufficient protection?

/Hendrickse/ I can assure you; I mean if one questions the integrity of the auditor general of the country, then one questions the whole nature of auditing. And one should gain that trust from past experience when things were brought to light as a result of findings by the auditor general.

/Botes/ There is a view that on the one hand you are an opposition member and on the other a member of government and that in a certain sense, you have weakened yourself by being neither fish nor fowl. It is also said that the validity of your position in politics is affected. For example, the leftist elements among colored ranks say that Alan Boesak is certainly more their leader than you. What do you say to this criticism?

/Hendrickse/ I think the use of the word certainly is wrong in that I have not been completely weakened by my participation within the system. On the contrary, I believe that I achieved more credibility since my participation. There is so much proof of this, and I also think that it is a wrong, as a starting point, to believe that Alan Boesak represents the interests of the colored community. I think it is just a thought that has been expressed. But

I think that the fact that there is more support for us from the ordinary colored person, that there is more acceptability within the broader political level, is enough proof for me that it is not a question of a test of credibility. But even in that framework it is more important to serve as an arbiter appeasing both sides to a certain extent. And I think that is the point of departure of the LP; then you become part of the reconciliation process between left and right.

/Botes/ You do not agree with the criticism that you have become President Botha's follower and parrot and that you have lost your effectiveness by the fact that you have so many positions to fill at the same time.

/Hendrickse/ I think my effectiveness is seen by my acceptability within the community, within local communities, within the broader South African community, which even extends to both blacks and whites. It is important to me to be welcomed, as happened recently at a meeting of the Afrikaanse Chamber of Commerce at Silverton, as "our minister," and on the other side, daily I have healthy relations with black people who are trying to understand what I am doing.

/Marshall/ You accept that the whole question of credibility is important, and earlier you referred to the apartheid laws which have already been repealed through your influence. Now, you are the only LP member in the cabinet, as is Mr Rajbansi the only cabinet member from his party. But the cabinet is predominantly National Party, and it seems to me you are in the position of, shall we say, the tail trying to wag the dog. What I want to know is, while it was easy with three acts you mentioned, that is, the Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality act....

/Hendrickse/ But I think it is there that you are wrong. It was not easy. I could frankly say if I was not in the cabinet those laws would perhaps not have been repealed.

/Marshall/ Precisely, but now I think the government has for some time dissociated itself from those laws. I know the Group Areas Act is very important to you. For many communities it was the most important act that should have gone. The government has repeatedly bound itself to keep that law. Have you any hope to have it repealed?

/Hendrickse/ I have no thoughts, no other thoughts, other than the fact that the whole apartheid system will go eventually, but one must look realities and facts in the face. Although people look at these three laws, apartheid or discrimination law, if one looks at the rippling effects of this, then important decisions have been taken at this stage. The appointment of the joint committee came about as a result of my presence. The whole question of the repeal of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act originated in the LP, when we negotiated last year with the minister of home affairs in connection with the fact that we wanted to have Indian candidates as party candidates for the House of Delegates, so that our presence there--whether people want to deny that, I am thinking of certain quarters--they will deny anything. But now the question is, is there a granite wall--even professor (Jacques Gerber) conceded that we are past the Verwoerdian approach, the Vorsterian approach, and that there is now a new approach. And I believe that when one knocks down the granite wall, then one begins to break it from the bottom. One can unfortunately not push it over immediately.

/Botes/ The question was actually on group areas.

/Hendrickse/ Yes, group areas at the moment. Look, with this law there are going to be problems, and if a black man marries a white woman where are they going to stay? Where are their children going to attend school? Those are problems which come about as a result of the repeal of this act. I believe in the Domino theory which states that if one thing goes, other things must also go. But the fact is that it is a matter of time, and to believe that we are going to repeal them immediately is really like the dog baying at the moon.

/Jefferies/ You have just mentioned time. You have given yourself 5 years to test the new dispensation. If we have after 5 years, and indications are that it will have, still have the Group Areas Act, will you....

/Hendrickse/ But then I think we are putting the cart before the horse. Remember precisely what we said at Eshowe. We are participating for 5 years to pursue this matter, and if there is no clear movement away from apartheid, then we will reconsider. Here we have already.... I do not say we will remain, but I think we should not anticipate the matter because there are still 4 years left. But I think we have made a good start in the whole question of dismantling.

/Botes/ But will you want to tackle group areas within your 5 years?

/Hendrickse/ Yes, surely. What we are doing is that we are looking at the people who have power. We are looking at people who have achieved that power over years and then we ask then what is possible for them at the moment, and in the light of what is possible at present we tackle those things. Remember what is not possible today, is possible tomorrow. So we begin with the possible and perhaps, as already stated, the things which are small in the whole LP policy but a start has been made and for me it is important.

/Marshall/ But will you in 4 years--1989 is the next election--will you then go back to your voters and say: sorry we have not repealed the Group Areas Act.

/Hendrickse/ Yes, but the group areas act, Sirs, is only one facet of the whole. You must remember that, not that I am going to defend the group areas at any time. I suffered under it, personally, my family, church and school and so forth. The suffering is there. But then we must look at it in its entirety. Before the group areas act, certain elements lived together in this type of communal development /words indistinct/. But what I want to say is that I, for example, want the freedom to go and live where I want to live. But then the natural consequences will follow: If, as a result of the group areas act, I now live where I am, and have built a home and paid the costs involved, then I will not necessarily give all that up just for the sake of going to live among whites.

/Jefferies/ Reverend, may I ask you this. Your party is busy at present with legislation to take control over so-called colored local authorities. Is that not a continuation of group areas, rather than moving away....

/Hendrickse/ Yes, well. But then one has to examine the legislation, which is not yet before parliament. The whole question of the creation of delimitation councils, we in the LP do not approach legislation in the sense of group areas, but as a geographic delimitation, which is not a group delimitation. And let me put it to you that the fact that we are asking for more authority at local level should not be linked to the fact that we want to be autonomous or independent. Our end goal is still that we want joint authority and participation in general.

There will not be colored mayors, colored town councils, as is the case with black town councils?

/Hendrickse/ No, that is the difference. We remain managing committees, with power. At the moment all authority lies in the hands.... The final decision-making is actually that by the white town councils. Our goal is to reach that point where the decisionmaking process exists. In order to reach that point where they already are, we are making a beginning here where we are. We say: Let us now be given decisionmaking powers. Why should we, as management committees, discuss and decide and the whole matter then be sent to white town councils, some of whom do not even know where we live. And that is the kind of power we want at local level, so that we can move away from that poverty, out of the housing problems, out of those things, so that we can then, together with the whites, participate on those town councils.

/Botes/ How far are you prepared to go if, after 5 years, with influx control, group areas, eventually you do not accept the dispensation?

/Hendrickse/ Then we will have to say very clearly...already, in the standing committees, on legislation that will be presented, on the softening of Art 10 of the law on blacks, the whole question of influx control...the LP says, even though this is a softening of influx control, we do not agree with it. And there are some in white parliament, in the opposition, who accept it, because it is a softening of the law. And you must realize that this whole process that is in progress; it is not just a question of protesting all the time. Nor is it always just a question of being persuaded, but that we are considering others too. And I have no problem with the fact that we are still steadfast in the scrapping of all laws which prevent blacks enjoying the freedom of movement that we have today.

/Botes/ Leon Marshall?

/Marshall/ Hendrickse, the whole question of a political solution for the future, the situation of the blacks who are totally excluded from the present system, must be very worrying to you too. And to get a discussion going as soon as possible must certainly be the highest priority. Now, you have proposed a geographic federation, which, incidentally, is the same as that of the PFP /Progressive Federal Party/, it seems to me. But the question is about the negotiation process. The UDF /United Democratic Front/ and the ANC do not seem attracted to this negotiation, yet they are two powerful political organizations, whatever may be said. Do you think it is right to go into a discussion situation without the UDF and ANC--recognized organizations which represent many people--being involved in such discussions?

/Hendrickse/ I think it depends on where we are and where we begin. I do not believe that the UDF has the following as you say they have. There is enough ideological discord in it, there is discord in connection with strategies and so forth, and I will not accept that they have a special stake. Look, the ANC and the UDF want a one-man, one-vote system in a unitary state. I think we who are in the political arena know that there are certain fears among whites, among blacks, that have to be accommodated, that there are black interests which have to be considered. We believe that we are going to talk with people who count, sirs, and you must accept that the people who can be accepted must be recognized as leaders of...people of consequence, people who have a constituency.

/Marshall/ So you are writing the UDF off really as a political party?

/Hendrickse/ I do not believe that they have a contribution to make. That is resistance politics.

/Marshall/ That is what your politics was....

/Hendrickse/ Certainly, that is where I was, but because it was the correct politics at that time, we are where we are, busy with negotiating politics.

/Botes/ Do you agree that 3 years ago you spoke a completely different language?

/Hendrickse/ Yes, I would say more than 3 years, about 5 years ago. The fact that I was in detention was part of that protest politics. There is a place for protest politics, but I believe that to take part in protest politics only, to stand on the sidelines, is not enough.

/Marshall/ Do you not think that exclusion actually gives momentum to protest politics? The exclusion of negotiation, the exclusion of....

/Hendrickse/ You see, one gets tired of the fact that one has to listen repeatedly to recognized, accepted leaders. Sirs, we have been identified on the public political level as people who have consequence and therefore one gets tired of these accepted, recognized leaders. Why does one not see them then?

/Botes/ Reverend....

/Hendrickse/ One wants to see them, and see these following....

/Botes/ Our program is about to end.

/Jefferies/ Reverend, I want to ask whom do you think that government should negotiate with? Is it not the people who are now behind bars?

/Hendrickse/ Sir, can I ask you quite frankly why people are in prison? I will defend both sides but I believe I have stated clearly in the press, and if certain people do not print it, then it is their business. I said that if there are people there, the minister should say publicly why they are being

detained. But there are people within the South African system, such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who clearly identified himself with reconciliation politics, and I believe that reconciliation politics will mean more to us than the protest politics.

/Jefferies/ Chief Buthelezi has asked for a declaration of intent, which sounded very reasonable, and this was nearly rejected by both the prime minister and Minister Heunis.

/Hendrickse/ If one reads what is said, then one wants to agree that we cannot remain where we are, and that we....

/Jefferies/ Do you agree with a declaration of intent?

/Hendrickse/ No. I do not think intentions are necessary, because how are you going to determine intentions before you get around the table? I think your declaration indicates, if it is your point of departure, that we cannot remain where we are, and I think it is a strong enough declaration because where we are eventually going to emerge and how we are going to emerge will be determined by time and also by the talks that must come as a point of departure. That must certainly be worked out.

/Marshall/ I want to ask you if you believe that the government is moving towards federation?

/Hendrickse/ It is difficult for me to look at other people, but if one takes the various factors into consideration, the fact that blacks will have to be accommodated...we are all happy, satisfied, and agreed that blacks must exercise their political rights wherever they are. Let that view be taken that they should exercise their political rights wherever they are, then you will have the first point of a geographical unit.

/Marshall/ So in other words, you....

/Hendrickse/ If one thinks of a geographical unit, then I want to say that as a result of the identification of geographical units they should not be (racial?) and that our future lies in this federal concept.

/Marshall/ You believe that the government also believes in federation, but will not admit it?

/Hendrickse/ I cannot say so on their behalf.

/Marshall/ But you are a member of cabinet.

/Hendrickse/ I think there are talks in progress. I can say that at cabinet level it has not yet been stated, but there are talks in progress and that for me is the most important thing.

CSO: 3400/423

2 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

WERTHEIMER COMPARES ISRAEL-RSA SITUATIONS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 19 May 85 p 3

[Article by John Orpen]

[Text] THE man who has been described as the "Anton Rupert of the Israeli industrial sector", Stef Wertheimer, this week exhorted South African businessmen to look to the industrialised nations for greater export opportunities.

Mr Wertheimer, a member of the Knesset, Israel's parliament, between 1977 and 1981 and economic adviser to Israeli premiers, has been visiting the South African subsidiary of the \$100-million-a-year Iscar corporation. It specialises in the manufacture and export of cutting heads for the machine-tool industry.

Mr Wertheimer told **FINANCE** in an exclusive interview that there were many parallels to be drawn between the Israeli and South African situations.

"In both Israel and South Africa there has long been a preoccupation with military matters and the defence of a beleaguered state. While this is understandable, in Israel it has tended to obscure the role that the private sector can and should play in the economy and promotion of the country abroad.

"This inward-looking trend has done nothing to encourage young and bright workseekers

and entrepreneurs to stay in their home country. A similar situation could well arise in South Africa."

Mr Wertheimer advised South Africans to look to the industrialised nations rather than the Third World for opening up export opportunities.

"The emphasis should be on adding value to basic raw materials to create more jobs and exploit the underlying potential of the country's existing technical and managerial skills. In this the private sector has a vital role to play."

South Africa had gone some way towards this in, for example, beneficiating raw chrome ore to ferrochrome, but much more could be done.

In Israel, as in South Africa, many people seemed to think that imported articles were better than local products. His own company, Iscar, was now exporting cutting heads on a massive scale to both Western Europe and Japan.

"We have been growing at the rate of 30 percent a year and our subsidiary, Iscar SA, already has 15 percent of the market, manufacturing locally and competing almost exclusively against imported products. There is nothing about our products to set them in a class of their own. They simply meet the highest

internationally accepted standards and can compete anywhere in the world on level terms."

Given free rein, encouragement and a far-seeing outlook, the private sector in South Africa could stand isolation tactics on their heads, said Mr Wertheimer.

CSO: 3400/376

SOUTH AFRICA

DILEMMA POSED BY TAIWAN BARTER DEAL

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 19 May 85 p 26

[Article by Ciaran Ryan]

[Text] **A SOUTH African coal for Taiwanese clothing barter deal, said to be worth R50-million, may still be signed in spite of claims that it has been cancelled.**

Should the coal for clothes counter-trade deal go ahead, and it could do so without any Government knowledge or interference, it would give rise to several ironies. The Department of Trade and Industry disapproves of counter-trade because it involves cashless or only part-cash transactions.

But the Government is keen to foster closer trade links with Taiwan and this may prepare the way for counter-trade deals which would fly in the face of the Department of Trade and Industry's position on barter.

Sales slump

The National Clothing Federation, which represents 80% of South Africa's clothing manufacturers, fears that cheap clothes from Taiwan will be dumped on a depressed market.

It will probably try to have the deal stopped when it meets the Minister of Trade

and Industry, Dawie de Villiers, in a few weeks' time.

South African clothing manufacturers are going through hard times and 8 000 workers have been laid off in the past year. Sales are down 10%.

The Taiwanese have made a sustained assault on the South African clothing export market. Taiwanese entrepreneurs who establish factories in Ciskei and other homelands are able to export under the South African banner.

They now account for about half SA's clothing exports which will be worth about R50-million this year.

There are more than 20 Taiwanese manufacturers in the Southern African states.

Many decentralised clothing manufacturers make a profit by employing large numbers of workers to take advantage of decentralisation allowances — R110 is paid to the company for each employee. But many companies pay their workers only R60 a month, says Mike Getz, president of the National Clothing Federation.

Quotas cut

"In effect the South African taxpayer is asked to fork out for overseas competition to come here and slit our throats."

Taiwanese clothing firms are battling in their traditional export markets. One reason is Taiwan's favourable balance of trade with the United States, as a result of which its export quotas have been reduced.

One way around this is to set up in one of the homelands with all their incentives, and make it look as if the clothes originate in South

Africa which has a large American quota. Nearly completed clothes are sent to Ciskei where they are finished. RSA labels are added and the goods are exported.

Cut-throat

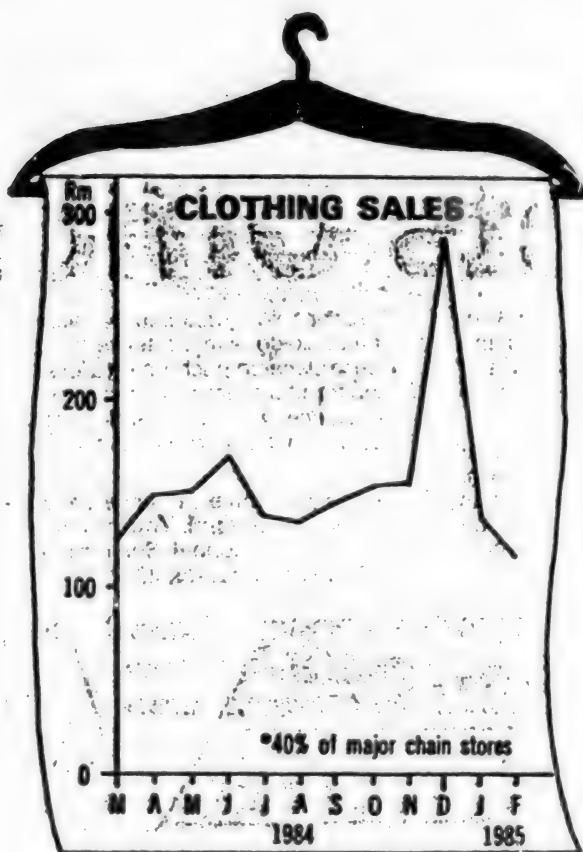
Taiwan is under pressure from China which has undercut even the cut-throat Taiwanese prices. A considerable amount of gerrymandering is taking place to circumvent the United States quotas.

Several Chinese manufacturing companies have been established in Hong Kong to benefit from its generous export quotas.

But the United States market is not as healthy for South Africa as it used to be and the Taiwanese factor is thus all the more damaging. The strong dollar has resulted in cheap imports to the US

which are hurting its industry. The US has responded by enforcing a 35% value added regulation — only 35% of the value of an item can be imported.

South Africa's clothing industry is worth F1.8-billion annually, and has remained static in real terms since 1980.



CSO: 3400/376

SOUTH AFRICA

SCOPE OF TRADE WITH PORTUGAL NOTED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 26 May 85 p 3

[Text] IN THE two years since it opened, the Portuguese Government's Trade Office in Johannesburg has increased trade between Portugal and South Africa by 112 percent.

And that, says Portugal's commercial attache, Dr Joao Ascencao, is chickenfeed compared to the potential.

He believes the level of trade between the two nations, which stands now at around R100 million a year, slightly in Portugal's favour, offers unrivalled scope for growth.

In particular, he would like to see South African entrepreneurs entering into joint ventures with Portuguese firms.

Two obstacles have prevented this until now — the lack of knowledge about Portugal among South

African businessmen ("That was our fault, for not supplying the information") and the unrest in Mozambique.

Dr Ascencao sees the encouraging of joint ventures, especially in the building of roads, housing, harbours and other infrastructure, as his main task for the next year or so.

He wants to take decision-makers from prominent South African companies to Portugal so they can see for themselves the kind of project skills Portugal boasts.

"We can't expect miracles, at least until the war in Mozambique ends, but maybe now is the time to establish channels of dialogue so that as soon as conditions change we are ready to move."

"Portugal doesn't have top tech-

nology such as computers. What we do have is medium technology, in particular the sort of technology associated with civil engineering — turbines, electric motors, transmission lines and so on.

"We believe that together with South Africa and other nations in the region we can accomplish much.

"There is potential in many fields for our two nations, and others in the region, to benefit from closer ties."

Portugal, he points out, is by no means the poor country of small farmers and fishermen of popular South African imagination.

"Our shipbuilders, for instance, have the biggest dry dock in the world and our plastics industry is also well developed."

An especially juicy carrot which he hopes will lead South African entrepreneurs to look carefully at Portugal is that Portugal joins the European Common Market next January.

Another is that the country is deeply involved in many places, including the United States, Canada, West and East Europe and North Africa.

Before the Portuguese Government Trade Office swung into operation in South Africa, effectively from early 1983, trade between South Africa and Portugal had been stagnating for years.

The figures were then in South Africa's favour but have now swung the other way.

SOUTH AFRICA

FIRST PHASE OF VERWOERDBURG'S CBD OPENED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 May 85 p 15

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text] The first phase of Verwoerdburg's R600 million Central Business District was opened last night by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

The focal point of the boom town between Pretoria and Midrand, the new business centre covers 66 ha, with the main feature a man-made lake.

Retail Property Projects, which first bought the CBD land, has developed the bulk of the shopping facilities in the first stage.

The company's R61 million double-level development at the lakeside has 80 line shops, eight major chain stores, a supermarket, two cinemas and three restaurants.

New centre at Vanderbijlpark

While there are growing fears about overtrading in the mushrooming of large retail centres in the Johannesburg area,

there should be no worries over the establishment of a R25 million complex at fast-growing Vanderbijlpark.

Developed by Johannesburg property group,

Landmark, the 15 000 sq m centre has attracted major tenants including Woolworths and Truworths and other well known names.

It should be a viable proposition for Landmark, for at present there is no large shopping centre in the Vanderbijlpark area.

A key feature of the development is the parking component in the complex. Parking is a major problem in the retail core of Vanderbijlpark but this will be eased considerably by the new area which will

accommodate 1 600 cars.

"The basis for this development was the fact that there was no comprehensive shopping complex in the area," says Mr Marke Markowitz, chairman of Landmark.

"Vanderbijl is one of the country's most stable and most prosperous populations — a population which has grown from 430 000 in 1975 to 925 000 today.

"The current estimated value of white spending power there is R136 million."

ESCOM OFFICIAL ON CONTROL SYSTEM, FINANCES

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 26 May 85 p 4

[Article by Kitt Katzin]

[Text] IAN MCRAE is hesitant to admit that the new two-tier control system to be introduced at Escom reflects a vote of no-confidence — by the Government and private sector — in the performance of those responsible in the past for shaping its complex character.

But, he admits readily, there were gross mistakes in the past, and has undertaken personally to grapple with at least one of them: generating closer contact with consumers.

He has also given the assurance that all details of Escom's financial affairs will, in future, be publicly disclosed — like the R57 million lost on US nuclear energy contracts, concealed from public scrutiny, and the R500 million written off as a cost over-run at the Koeberg nuclear power plant.

These losses, exposed by newspapers earlier this year, and confirmed later in Parliament by Mr Danie Steyn, the Minister of Energy and Mineral Affairs, had not been publicly admitted, despite the fact that Escom's external auditors had expressed concern for several years.

The facts had been known only to a handful of top officials at Escom.

Commenting on the critical report of the De Villiers Commission of Inquiry, which

probed Escom's financial affairs, Mr McRae conceded that it had been necessary for Escom to stand back and take a long hard look at itself.

But what has Escom learnt from the exercise?

Mr McRae admits that its past record can be faulted in one major respect — “not communicating enough with consumers”.

“We need to understand their needs more closely and to give a broader picture of our own problems and objectives: why we need such vast finance, why it is spent and how tariffs are structured.

“Since moving into the hot seat, I have made it my business to improve the situation in this respect and to see that complaints are dealt with.”

Escom had not sufficiently taken into account the problems of one specific group: rural consumers — the farmers.

With diesel costs rising, there had been a changeover to electrical energy and increased consumption demands would have to be met.

On the question of tariffs, Mr McRae said that although Escom controlled a multibillion-rand budget, it had direct control over only 15 percent of its total, leaving little room in which to cut costs and improve productivity.

This meant that 85 percent of its annual capital spending (R2 732 million in 1983) was subject to the vagaries of inflation, foreign exchange rates, interest rates and the availability of labour.

That aside, Ian McCrae acknowledges that Escom's image will improve, efficiency will be the top priority, “and we will try harder to come across to consumers”.

Escom has had its knocks, he says, and recalls the Rademeyer episode.

“The Press was merciless but we have no complaints.”

● Gert Rademeyer, Escom's former assistant chief accountant, is alleged to have swindled the corporation out of R8,3 million when he was given authority by two senior executives to transfer the money into a Swiss bank account.

The mistake cost Mr ID van der Walt, then Escom's senior general manager, and Mr Lente Groen, the general manager of finance, their jobs.

Rademeyer fled to Australia, where proceedings to extradite him to South Africa were adjourned this week.

CSO: 3400/376

SOUTH AFRICA

HIGH-VOLTAGE GRID SYSTEM PLANNED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 26 May 85 p 4

[Article by Kitt Katzin]

[Text] THE development of an inter-state power grid system for Southern Africa could become a reality in the next few years.

South Africa would be the focal point providing the impetus and the expertise to make the system work.

The project, daunting in its scope and complexity, and dramatically changing the face of the sub-continent's political and economic character, is the dream — and commitment — of the man at the controls of the newly revamped operation at Escom.

Senior general manager Ian McRae, elected this week as chairman of Escom's in-coming management board, believes that harnessing the potential of Southern Africa's electrical energy resources is the most stimulating challenge facing the region today.

Mr McRae is also a member of the management board's new senior partner, the Electricity Council. The board and council replace Escom's existing financial and control structure.

Explaining how he sees his task of leading the troubled electricity giant into a new era, Mr McRae said he was confident the involvement of the public and private sectors would help Escom to define its priorities more sharply and improve its hitherto lack-lustre performance.

One priority, he believes, is the prospect of developing power networks in neighbouring states as part of a wider strategy to enable Southern Africa to meet its future demands on power supply inter-dependently.

He foresees a linked-up power grid system operating freely and effectively

between South Africa, as the focal point, and countries already in its sphere of economic influence.

These would include Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The development of electrical energy sources, he says, applies particularly in the hydro field, because of the large rivers in the area.

"The generation of hydro power is ideal in a Third World situation as it could be coupled to irrigation schemes more cheaply than by using coal-fired or nuclear plants."

Though nothing tangible is on the drawing boards at this stage, it is clear from Mr McRae's comments that the

new planners at Escom, now backed by political clout through direct government involvement, are set to extend future decision-making into new and uncharted areas.

Mr McRae, himself an engineer and a life-long Escom faithful, is enthusiastic about the degree of inter-dependence and contact that a reciprocal power-transmission scheme would mean.

As an engineer he does not himself delve into the political dimensions of such a scheme, as breathtakingly bold for South Africa as any, but confines himself to the issue of what adequate power supplies would mean to a stable regional economy.

He points to South Africa's involvement in the Cahora Bassa scheme in Mozambique which, apart from being beset by maintenance problems and attacks by rebels, is soon expected to fulfil its

functions; and to projects in Angola and Namibia that could be turned into viable undertakings in normalised circumstances.

Welcoming the new two-tier system of control at Eskom, Mr McRae said he regarded this as a key issue.

"At a political level, I must accept that we would have a greater ability to negotiate and influence, and if, as I hope, Eskom is destined to play a wider role on the sub-continent, then involvement in its affairs at that level is to be welcomed."

The new council has been made up of members representing key government departments, such as finance, transport and mineral and energy affairs, and representatives drawn from commerce, industry, agricultural groups and consumer bodies, all responsible for shaping broad policy.

Asked if Eskom, troubled as it was by a poor public image and a record of vast overspending and massive losses caused by poor financial management, would not lose control over its own destiny, Mr McRae said: "I don't believe this will be allowed to happen."

"Eskom, in planning power plants and other major projects, needs a 10-year span or longer, which means it is vital that our decision-makers and policy strategists do not become biased in their approach by short-term political factors or fluctuations in the national economy."

If Eskom lost control of its own day-to-day operation, the effect on the economy would be catastrophic.

No, says Mr McRae, the new policy-making team at Eskom, the Electricity Council, was made up of long-term thinkers capable of a closer appreciation of its problems and requirements.

For that reason, and because the private sector, and not least consumer groups, would be involved, he believed Eskom would face up to the future with confidence.

"The days of everyone sitting on the sidelines pointing fingers at us are over. Now we will tackle our problems together."

Commenting on the report of the commission of inquiry, headed by Dr Wim de Villiers, which found Eskom could save R105 billion by 2003 if it sliced its anticipated growth rate of seven percent to

five percent, Mr McRae said the report, so far as Eskom was concerned, was outdated.

After the commission started its work in 1983, Eskom had already adjusted its growth rate to six percent by either staggering or postponing some of its major construction works, and by making its capital expenditure estimates more flexible.

Although the commission found that tariffs had rocketed by almost 20 percent in eight years, and that its capital spending of R2 732 million was still rising, Mr McCrae rejected the widely held view that Eskom had opted to expand needlessly, at whatever cost, rather than to conserve and rationalise power requirements.

Eskom's expansion was determined by consumer needs and costs were greater when there was an under capacity rather than when there was an over supply. The difference was almost 77 c for one kilowatt hour of power.

SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS ON COMPUTER FAIR GIVEN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 May 85 p 15

[Text] Despite the depressed economic times, the computer industry is still one of the fastest-growing in the country, with estimated sales of small computers alone last year being R180 million.

Computer Faire, the only specialist computer exhibition in South Africa opens at the National Exhibition Centre, Crown Mines, on Wednesday with an array of computers and related equipment showing the latest advances in technological development.

Just over 100 exhibitors — 25 percent more than last year — will display or demonstrate personal computers, micro- and mini-computers, portables, word processors, laser printers and industrial micro-processors.

There will be locally developed and imported software programmes for business, scientific applications and home computer games, as well as countless books on all aspects of computers.

Mr Max Muller, president of the Business Equipment Association, says Computer Faire, like any other show that sets out to educate the buying public, is worthwhile. The organisers have the support of his members, many of whom have taken stands.

"With such a plethora of new products it is essential that business people, many of whom know little about computers, be-

come acquainted with them and all they can do for them."

The Faire will be opened by the Chairman of the President's Council, Dr Piet Koornhof, and will run for four days. It is expected to attract more than 40 000, and will give potential buyers the opportunity of comparing computer systems, prices, support systems and services under one roof. Visitors will be able to measure the various advantages in a competitive environment not normally associated with buying a computer.

Running concurrently with the show will be a series of lectures covering computers as a career, how to make the most of your computer, selecting soft-

ware, low-cost business computing and micro to mainframe communications.

The lectures which, like the Faire, are free, have become popular over the years. In 1984, more than 2 000 attended them and the organisers expect a big increase this year.

Overseas visitors will include the international applications software manager of Data Products, Mr Keigh Hanks; international marketing director of Rank Xerox, Mr Jack Thomas; Dr D Potter, Psion Computers, UK; Dr David Ainsworth of the Faires & Promotions Branch of the UK Department of Trade; and representatives of Mitak, Republic of China.

SOUTH AFRICA

RECORD SUGAR CROP FORECAST

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 26 May 85 p 9

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text] **HEAVY** rains in cane-growing areas since the beginning of last year have resulted in a record crop of 2,3-million tons of sugar for 1984-85 — a 72% increase on the 1984 figure.

Figures from the South African Sugar Association (Sasa) confirm forecasts of a record crop. There will be a surplus of a million tons for export and stockpiling.

Sucrose

Early indications are that the harvest in the current season — it began in April — will be slightly lower at 2,1-million tons of sugar.

The record production was achieved from 22,3-million tons of cane, a 66% increase on the 13,4-million tons crushed in the previous season to produce 1,4-million tons of sugar.

Although the sucrose content was lower at 12,27% compared with 12,33%, the cane to sugar ratio improved to 9,43 tons of cane for a ton of sugar. This compares with 9,74 tons in the previous season.

The devastating drought which affected all cane-growing area in Natal was broken last season.

Quotas

Another factor which contributed to high production levels was the decision by farmers to harvest as much as possible in anticipation of the 1984-85 season qualification for the new quota system, according to Dennis Crookes, a director of C G Smith Sugar.

Quotas will come into effect in the current season when a two-tier marketing system is established. The first pool will cover the requirements of the domestic market, plus about half the present export sales. Each grower and miller will receive a quota in the pool and the prices paid will offer a reasonable return to the producer under normal circumstances.

The second pool will handle the balance of production, equivalent to about half normal exports, but will not receive price support.

Exports this year will be about 700 000 tons, to be shipped in the next five months. Last season's exports were 754 000 tons.

Another 300 000 tons will be stockpiled, awaiting improved international prices. The carryover last season was 358 000 tons.

With the huge overhang of about 40-million tons in the international market, the world price has plunged to its lowest in about 15 years — \$137,50 a ton for white sugar.

Peter Sale, general manager of Sasa, says a world price equivalent to about R500 a ton is required to help the industry pay its debts of R327-million, carrying an annual interest burden of R47-million.

Giants

The record sugar production has had a bitter-sweet effect on the major producers.

Tongaat-Hulett Group's sugar division harvested a record crop of 1,01-million tons, or 42,5% of the total industrial production compared with 32,6% in the previous year.

"As a result, the contribution of this division to the group was considerably higher than last year," says the company in its preliminary results for the year to March. Because of the group's diversified nature, attributable profits declined by 49% to R44,1-million from R86,6-million.

The contribution from the sugar division is relatively small and last year added only 19,7% to group earnings.

The other sugar giant, C G Smith, had an outstanding production year, but financially the position was not good, according to Mr Crookes. Production hit a peak at 969 392 tons of sugar.

Maximum

Group results for the six months to March were mar-

ginally lower at R122,1-million compared with R125,7-million. Last year, the sugar division contributed only 14% to taxed profits of C G Smith Sugar, a subsidiary of C G Smith.

Mr Crookes says it is intended continue with maximum cane production on the company's lands and accept all cane offered by growers based on their initial estimates.

SOUTH AFRICA

AECI STUDIES FEASIBILITY OF SYN FUEL PLANT

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 26 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by David Carte]

[Text] **AECI has reached an advanced stage with a feasibility study for a R2-billion coal-based fuel plant.**

Ted Smale, new managing director of AECI, told Business Times yesterday: "We have a fuel development facility working at Modderfontein and are spending a lot of money on research for a much bigger plant.

"If it all works out and the financial package is right, we will choose partners and start building.

Partners

Shell and Anglo American Coal were AECI's original partners in this project, but AECI has done the research groundwork alone and it is not inconceivable that other partners will be involved. The synfuel would be coal based, so Amcoel must still be a contender.

The Government has stated that South Africa must be independent for some of its fuel needs. Fuel consumption has risen in recent years, reducing SA's proportional independence.

Production from Mossel Bay is expected to be limited and at least one other synfuel plant is likely to be needed. The decline in the rand has made imported petroleum prohibitively expensive and synfuel projects more attractive.

Contender

Mr Smale reckons AECI would be the best-equipped private-sector company to build it.

Gencor will be another contender. It has apparently

scrapped its scheme on the Springbok Flats in the Northern Transvaal to win oil from coal by direct gasification because this is new technology and would cost R6-billion. But Gencor still wants to extract oil from torbanite shale.

AECI has also pioneered an additive to methanol that produces a fuel similar to diesel. Called Diesonol, the additive is being tested in several countries. Daimler-Benz is an interested party in this "promising project", says Mr Smale.

One reason AECI may get a go-ahead is that Sasol has entered fertilisers and is about to challenge AECI's explosives monopoly. The Government could redress any unfair advantage that Sasol has had in the past by allowing AECI into the fuel business with similar funding assistance to that enjoyed in the past by Sasol. If this happened the two giants would face competition in every area.

Closer to mines

In his first interview since taking the helm of AECI in April, Mr Smale said that because of high interest rates and recession, AECI would examine all investment.

"We are spending R100-million moving explosives production closer to the mines. We will thus be building explosives processing

plants at Bethal, in Welkom, on the West Rand and at Utrecht in Natal. This will enable us to give 92% of our customers daily deliveries, and they will not have to hold stock."

Although critics suggest AECI's explosives monopoly is based on Anglo American's dominance in mining, Mr Smale insists it is the result of efficiency, quality and a wide range of products. Were it less efficient, competitors would have found it easy to penetrate these lucrative markets.

With Sasol looming large on the sidelines of explosives, AECI understandably is looking to its laurels.

Mr Smale says AECI has spent R1 000-million on expansion in recent years and would like to reduce gearing from 60%. The biggest recent investments have been taking Sentrachem's 40% of Coalplex and re-establishing Kynoch fertilisers after the divorce from Triomin. Policy will be to pursue only the most attractive investment projects.

If AECI's synfuel project does not go ahead, it will consider a move into high-margin speciality chemicals.

Reforms

It is also in the running to build a R200-million soda-ash project, probably near Saldanha Bay or conceivably Richards Bay. Whether this

goes ahead, is largely a political decision and depends on the Government for Botswana proposes a soda-ash plant and the market can support only one.

AECI is also interested in making ethylene. At present Sasol is the sole supplier of this raw material vital for AECI. Other possible investments will be in "de-bottlenecking" and "good opportunities" should they arise.

Mr Smale is 55 and retirement age at AECI 62. Having been commercial director and a member of the top team for 17 years, many of Mr Smale's ideas are already in place, so no radical change is envisaged.

"A few years ago we came to the conclusion that the company was too technically and not marketing enough orientated. We have made certain reforms and I would like to see these through."

Mr Smale's background is in marketing.

Listings

The executive committee running AECI has been trimmed from nine, to five men and Mr Smale will continue with the new management and corporate structure. George Thomas (finance), Doug Wood (technical), Chris van Solms and Mike Sander (operational) are his four right-hand men.

Mr Smale is a quiet, self-effacing man. No autocrat and certainly no egotist, he likes to emphasise the team.

AECI's main divisions are: explosives (turnover last year R606-million), chlor alkali and organic chemicals (R509-million), paints, fibres, plastic conversion and other (R903-million). Several companies are worthy of being listed in their own right. This is unlikely but not out of the question.

CSO: 3400/376

SOUTH AFRICA

COAL EXPORT PROFITS PREDICTED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 19 May 85 p 2

[Article by John Orpen]

[Text] COAL looks set to put a smile on the face of the South African economy to the end of the century and beyond.

This is in spite of the current oversupply position on world coal export markets, says coal analyst David Russell of stockbrokers J D Anderson & Co.

One of the principal factors behind his optimism is the rand/dollar exchange rate (the international price of coal is quoted in dollars) which Mr Russell sees as continuing to be weak for at least the next two to three years.

He says: "Even at relatively low dollar prices, South African exporters can still make fantastic rand profits." Amcoal's 42 percent increase in profits announced this week is ample evidence of this.

In terms of total coal exports, SA is estimated to account for 16 percent of world sales in 1985, behind the US (34,8 percent) and Australia (23,9 Percent).

But it is in terms of bituminous steam coal exports that SA really shines with a world market share of 27 percent last year - up from a lowly 5 percent in 1970s. This makes South Africa the biggest exporter worldwide of this type of coal.

Says Mr Russell: "If you are looking for a rewarding investment today, you would be well advised to look for something that doesn't depend on the South African economy. That is the beauty of investments that are directly linked to coal exports."

At the moment the coal export market is hardly growing by leaps and bounds but it is growing steadily. Japan is currently consuming around 90-million tons a year. (76-million tons of it imported) and this is estimated to rise to 135-million tons by 1999. In addition, the anti-nuclear lobby in Western European countries like West Germany, France and the Netherlands will probably ensure that those countries remain largely dependent on carboniferous fuels for the foreseeable future.

In fact Italy, for example, has a declared policy of not opting for the nuclear alternative and coal exports to Italy are predicted to rise from a current level of 22-million tons to 50-million tons in 10 years.

South Africa is currently the lowest-cost supplier to the European market and the

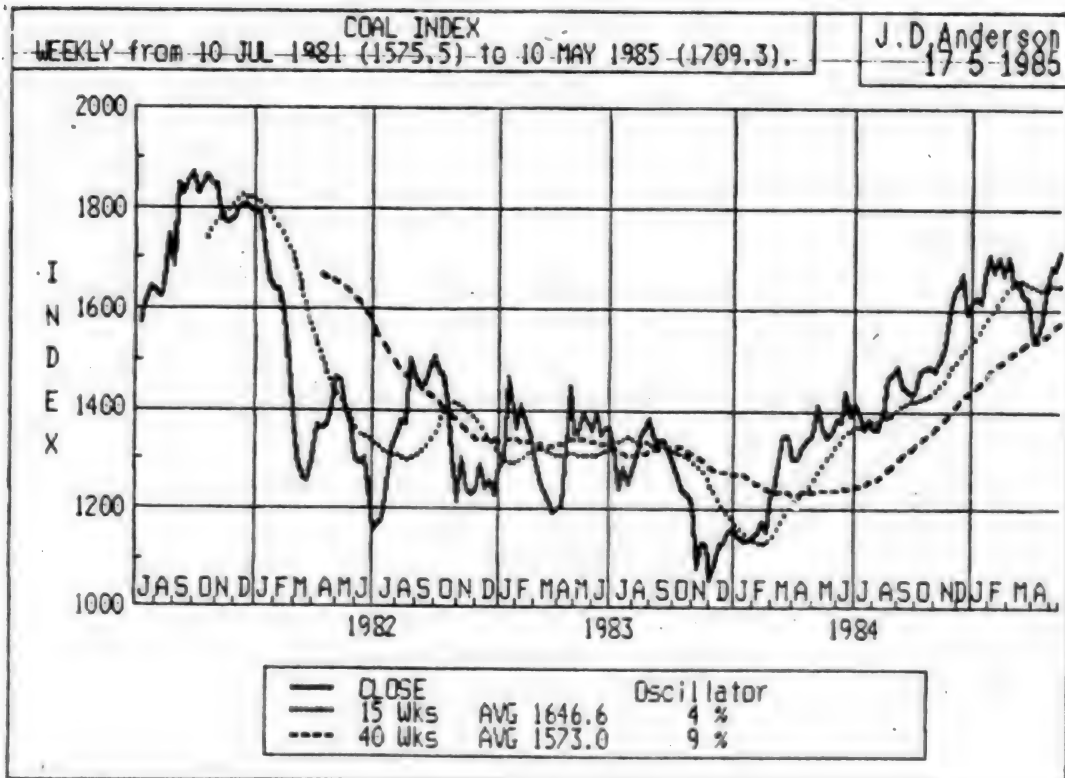
South African price is reckoned to be the "price to meet or beat" there.

Certain European markets, however, are virtually barred to SA coal exporters on political grounds - notably Denmark and Sweden. But quite apart from price considerations, there is another factor here that could bring these markets within the SA export ambit. That is the question of "acid rain", which is increasingly contaminating the European environment and is now becoming a political issue itself.

Acid rain is essentially the result of pollution of the atmosphere resulting from the burning of high sulphur content coal in the production of energy. South African coal, on the other hand, has a very low sulphur content - another plus factor.

In addition, on the international coal market, South Africa has developed a reputation for reliability and continuity of supply. On top of that, the very low cost of SA coal, which is coupled to low cost opencast mining methods and high technology, is another factor in SA's favour.

On the negative side, inflation is cause for concern when it comes to the cost of mining our export coal. The current



rate of 15 percent (and it is probably a lot higher than official figures suggest) is having a horrifying effect on the costs of electricity and imported mining equipment. For example, four years ago a dragline cost R17 million. Today the price is nearer R35 million. This is something that

is to be tackled if the future of coal exports is to be secured.

Oil and gas are also possible threats to coal as an energy source. Oil prices are bumping along the bottom now and, in addition, the new gas pipelines from Russia to Western Europe offer those countries another source of energy.

Nonetheless, the International Energy Agency predicts that the use of steam coal internationally will increase by 65 percent over the period 1982-2000. This is good news for the SA coal industry though it is a debateable point

as to whether SA coal shares have already discounted the bright prospects.

Currently, the coal export facility - that is the rail line from the Transvaal coalfields to Richards Bay and the loading facilities at the port - are geared to handle 44-million tons of coal a year rising to a projected 88-million tons by 1992. Durban and Maputo are also handling some tonnage.

Overall the scenario looks good. Perhaps it is about time we stopped bemoaning the faltering fortunes of gold.

CSO: 3400/376

SOUTH AFRICA

CSIR PLANS TO EXPLOIT WASTE COAL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 May 85 p 4

[Article by Jaap Boekkooi]

[Text]

Over large parts of South Africa 200 million tons of discarded coal are lying around — and now scientists of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research aim to prove there may be a billion rands' worth of black gold in them thar dumps.

The coal has been discarded over the years, including 35 million tons last year alone, because, with its high ash and sulphur, it is difficult to burn in conventional boilers.

The dumps have caused pollution; they have caught fire spontaneously; and they disfigure the landscape.

DEMONSTRATION BOILER

But now a new method is being pioneered by the CSIR's National Institute of Coal Research which, when fully developed, will help to wipe discarded coal dumps off the veld.

At Pretoria West, in the shadow of Iscor, the first large demonstration boiler of a fluidised bed combustion type will be officially opened on Monday.

It is already happily burning waste coal the size of grit with an ash content as high as 70 percent.

It removes sulphur emissions by more than 80 percent, so reducing acid rain and soot from smoke.

The principle of fluidised bed combustion is that a strong airstream keeps a fine coal-and-ash mixture suspended until it behaves, and burns, like a fluid.

And because of low operation temperatures of less than 900 C, no toxic nitrous oxide gases are formed.

The boiler was designed with American technology and works day and night, producing 9.5 thermal megawatts, enough power to light up a big Johannesburg office building.

Fluidised bed combustion could be an answer to a number of energy problems.

It could enable South Africa to export high quality coal, burn the low-quality varieties and discards here, and increase total coal reserves, now expected to last up to 200 years.

Whether the system is all virtues and no faults still has to be proved.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

REEF-DURBAN RAIL--Improvements to the railway line between the Witwatersrand and Durban, one of the most important export routes, have been completed at a cost of R346 million. At the official inauguration of the improvements in Newcastle yesterday, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said an increase in traffic on the line had resulted in capacity problems, especially on the single-line section between the Rand and Newcastle. He said that 54 passenger trains--which last year transported more than 1,6 million passengers--travelled on the line each week. Ten express goods trains and three to four container trains a day as well as more than 200 ordinary goods trains a week moved in both directions between the Witwatersrand and Durban. To provide for increasing traffic volumes and longer trains with greater carrying capacity and shorter running times, the single-line section was doubled, he said. The project was completed in phases to keep disruption to the traffic flow to a minimum. "Because the Witwatersrand area is the heart of the country's economy, the improvements will have a favourable effect on the further development of the country's economy," said Mr Schoeman. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 May 85 p 9]

TV OWNERSHIP, SALES--More than 44% of urban black homes own TV sets compared with 29% in 1983, says Market Research Africa (MRA). The large increase in black TV ownership, far and away the highest in Africa, has occurred in spite of the Government's clamp on credit last August. An estimated 93% of white urban households own TV sets--regarded as saturation. Although there is a tendency for households to acquire second TV sets, ownership among South African whites is comparable with that in most Western countries, according to Sue Scott, a manager at MRA. Jack Cohen, managing director of Tedelex, says 138 000 black and white sets were sold in 1984 and 136 800 in 1983. Mr Cohen says 333 000 TV sets were sold in 1984, 1% more than in 1983. Sales of black and white sets for the first quarter of 1985 were 19 000 which, if projected over the rest of 1985, amounts to a 45% drop in sales over 1984. Sales are unlikely to slump to this level, however, as volume tends to pick up towards Christmas. Mr Cohen says: "We had a mini-boom in June last year before the raising of GST in July, which explains why sales were above 1983's level. I expect sales of TV sets for 1985 to be about 270 000." This represents a 19% drop on 1984 sales. The MRA figures are based on a black urban population of 3,2-million and a white population of 2,99-million--these are black and white urban populations, not the number of households. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 26 May 85 p 10]

EXPORT COAL TONNAGE--South Africa is expected to export 40-million tons of coal in the current year--an increase of 10% on 1984. Value of coal exports last year was R2 000-million. In the year to December 1984, Richards Bay handled 34,9-million tons of coal and in the next 12 to 18 months will have a capacity of 40-million tons. Durban can handle 2-million tons of coal a year. Port Elizabeth and East London are unlikely to expand their export figures as each takes 10 days to load a 20 000-ton ship. The domestic market pithead price of coal is R14,5 a ton with an average export price of R31,3 a ton fob Richards Bay. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 26 May 85 p 11]

FCP COAL BOYCOTT PLAN--Paris--The French Communist Party has launched a campaign to halt imports of South African coal because "it is destroying France's own coal industry." The Communist daily newspaper l'Humanite charged that the State-run electricity and gas companies "bought more coal from South Africa than from France's own coal mines." The newspaper published an April, 1984 letter from the then Foreign Affairs Minister, Claude Cheysson, saying: "The French Government has never associated itself with the United Nation's resolutions demanding an economic embargo of South Africa." He said France would continue to buy coal from Pretoria. The Communist Party said French coal production, 20 million tons in 1981, would slump to 17 million tons in 1985 and fall to between eight and 11 million tons in 1988. About 25 000 people--half the present number employed in the French coal industry--would lose their jobs. The newspaper said "In 1984 coal imports rose by 17 percent to total 24 million tons--France is currently the biggest European buyer of South African coal." France also buys coal from Australia, Poland, West Germany and the United States. Exact figures for South African coal imports were not immediately available. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 May 85 p 18]

KENDAL COOLING PUMPS--Eighteen Sulzer circulating water pumps, each with a mass of 26t and capable of pumping 7 740 l/sec (enough to empty a family pool in 4 sec) are to be used in the world's largest indirect dry cooled power station. Escom is investing approximately R250-million in the dry cooling process at its new 4 000 MW power station at Kendal. The contract has been awarded to Deutsche Babcock's local subsidiary, DB Thermal (Pty) Ltd. Sulzer Brothers (SA) Ltd won the pump order against strong local and overseas competition. The first three pumps will be delivered in 1986 and the balance over five years. Each pump will occupy a space of 5,2m by 4,1m by 3,2m high, excluding the coupling and motor of about 1 500 kW, making them the largest of their kind to be manufactured in South Africa. Local foundry and machining capabilities required for pumps of this size were thoroughly investigated before the order was placed. The indirect dry cooling system, which will depend heavily upon the reliability of the Sulzer pumps, offers huge water savings. However the investment cost is higher than for the more conventional wet cooling system. The dry cooling towers will save Escom 130 ml/day of water (equivalent to R30 million a year). Wet cooled power stations consume 2,5 l of water to produce 1 kW/h of electricity compared with approximately 0,5 l/kW/h with dry towers. Sulzer pumps will be used to circulate water in the main power station cooling system. This water transfers the rejected heat of the turbine steam condensers to the finned tube heat exchanger bundles in the cooling tower. The 165 m high by 145 m diameter cooling towers have the largest internal volume of any similar structure worldwide. [Text] [Johannesburg SOUTH AFRICAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER in English Apr 85 p 139]

COMPUTING SERVICES--The University of Cape Town has been commissioned to carry out a nationwide survey, involving more than 300 companies, to establish statistics on the size of the computing services market in South Africa. The Computing Services Association (CSA) is sponsoring and covering the costs of the survey. CSA's Cape chairman, Johan Uys of Quantum Computer Systems, says some publications provide data on the size of the installed hardware base, market growth in hardware, imports, sales and projected sales, but there are no reliable statistics on the computing services industry. "CSA has taken a lead to remedy this situation. UCT was selected to conduct the survey to overcome the confidentiality issue. It will gather and process data and make it available as a comprehensive report, which will be meaningful without prejudicing any of the contributing firms' business strategies." Man on the campus who will carry out the survey is Peter Lay. His team has already sent out questionnaires to 300 companies. The CSA is confident that the survey will provide a useful base from which to measure and plan business activities and future ventures in this massive segment of the industry. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 May 85 p 4]

BRAZIL DUMPS TRIOMF--As Brazil has run out of foreign currency and cannot pay for its fertiliser imports from South Africa, Triomf has reduced its Richards Bay production to 50% of capacity. It will fire 500 employees, half the Richards Bay work force. A Triomf spokesman says world demand for phosphoric acid has dried up, and the company has no alternative but to reduce production. World prices are weak, and Triomf has been unable to find new export markets. Brazil is using low-grade fertiliser which it manufactures. The managing director of Fedmis, Andre Terreblanche, says his company is also suffering from the collapse of demand from Brazil. Fedmis laid off about 700 people two years ago and since then there has been normal erosion of the work force. Mr Terreblanche has no immediate plans to lay off workers. He expects the world market to remain flat for some time. Triomf's Richards Bay plant is geared for exports. It is profitable when running at 50% of capacity. Triomf's Potchefstroom plant is not affected. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 19 May 85 p 1]

IRISH BAN--Dublin--The Irish Government is to ban the purchase of goods from South Africa by all State companies and departments of State. A motion urging such a ban has been passed unanimously by Fine Gael, the governing party headed by Irish Prime Minister Dr Garret Fitzgerald, at its annual conference in Cork. The motion was recommended to conference by Irish Foreign Minister Mr Peter Barry. In a sharp attack on apartheid, he told delegates it was not a case of black people in South Africa choosing to live apart. "The black people do not have a choice. They are not free to vote." Mr Barry described apartheid as "an appalling crime against humanity". It was the imposition on the vast majority of the population of the will of a tiny minority, he said. But the conference, on the advice of Mr Barry, rejected a motion calling for support of the workers at the Dunn Stores supermarket chain, who have been staging an anti-apartheid strike for the past 10 months. The strike was caused by the sacking of a woman cashier refusing to handle South African produce. The Foreign Minister said the dispute was being investigated by Ireland's top industrial tribunal--the Labour Court--and that to pass the motion "might be interpreted as prejudging the case". [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 May 85 p 5]

PRESIDENT BOTHA ON CONSTITUTION--The state president, Mr P. W. Botha, says that the only way to silence critics of South Africa is to make the country a better place to live in. Mr Botha said at the opening of a new parliamentary suburb for ministers and members of the House of Representatives near Cape Town that South Africa was criticized by overseas countries because it was important. He said that he agreed with those who said that the new South African Constitution was a success, but this did not mean that it would not change further. No one knew what could happen in 40 to 50 years. Mr Botha said that South Africans had to be prepared to work together and to build together, rather than to destroy one another and to burn schools. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English GMT 9 Jun 85]

ZIMBABWE EXTRADITION PACT PLANNED--Newspaper reports in Harare say that the Zimbabwean minister of the interior, Mr Simbi Mubako, has revealed that the governments of Zimbabwe and South Africa plan to introduce reciprocal extradition procedures for common law criminals. Mr Mubako was referring to the (Anstey) couple from South Africa, who were detained in Bulawayo after being charged in South Africa with the murder of their 3-month-old daughter. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 2 Jun 85 MB]

PAYMENT FOR MKHIZE SLAYING--Johannesburg, 7 June SAPA--The minister of law and order, Mr Louis Le Grange, yesterday agreed to pay rand 38,500 in an out of court settlement to the children of the slain community leader, Mr Saul Mkhize. Two of Mr Mkhize's common law wives, Mrs Beauty Khuluse and Mrs Angeline Xaba, claimed damages totalling rand 50,000 in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday, against Mr Le Grange for support of their children. Mr Mkhize, a community leader at Driefontein in the Eastern Transvaal, was shot dead by Constable J.A. Neinaber, near the local school on 2 April 1983 while he was addressing a meeting. Constable Nienaber was later acquitted on charges of culpable homicide. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0716 GMT 7 Jun 85 MB]

MIXED MARRIAGE LAW REPEALED--Thousands of National Party (NP) supporters have quit the party following the abolition of the Act on Mixed Marriages and Article 16 of the Morality Act, according to Prof Willem Kleynhans, chief of the Department of Political Science of the University of South Africa. He said that the week of 14 April 1985 was an historic one in South Africa which could lead to a reorientation in party politics. That week began with the repeal of the two measures which have had special symbolic value for the supporters of the party. Since Monday, 15 April, the NP has lost thousands of supporters and there need be no doubt about that. Professor Kleynhans says that this is a natural process. The NP will have to lose all of its conservative members and the sooner this process is accomplished the better. The conservative members will be joining the ranks of the two parties of the right. Those who will stay on will be too few for winning an election and they will have to look for help from the Progressive Federal Party, the New Republic Party and possibly the business world. Professor Kleynhans says that this will result in a natural division of party politics, the kind South Africa should have. [Text] [Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 1 May 85 p 5] 7964

TANZANIA

RECENT EARTH TREMORS IN MTWARA EXPLAINED

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 19 May 85 p 1

[Article by Muasho Kimaró]

[Text]

THE earth tremors that shook Mtwara and Newala towns in south-eastern Tanzania have been attributed to an activation of the Lindi fault which runs in a north-south direction from south of Kilwa Masoko to Lindi.

According to Professor U. Aswathanarayana of the Department of Geology, University of Dar es Salaam, tremors in the area could only be possible due to rock movement along the fault.

The 100 kilometre-Lindi fault runs parallel to both the coast and the boundary between the basement gneissic and jurassic rocks; and the tertiary sedimentary ones along the coast, he explained.

"The south-west north-east trending faults along which Malandu, Mbemkuru and Lukuledi rivers flow, apparently intersect the Lindi fault and its extensions," the professor said, noting that the intersections were usually weak points.

However, it was not possible to state the specific magnitude and depth of focus of the Mtwara and Newala earthquakes for lack of a seismic array — an equipment for measuring the intensity, direction and duration of earthquakes — in the country.

Prof. Aswathanarayana further said that the "Lindi area falls in a generally aseismic zone and the earthquakes there generally tend to have a five seismic measurement magnitude of less than i.e. mild." (an aseismic zone is one which is generally not prone to earthquakes).

Prof. Aswathanarayana further said that the "Lindi area falls in a generally aseismic zone and the earthquakes there generally tend to have a magnitude of less than five (a seismometric unit) i.e. mild.

An aseismic zone is one which is generally not prone to earthquakes.

The seismic zone in Tanzania is said to be mainly around the East African rift valley system where earthquakes relate either to volcanic activity or fault activation.

2 July 1985

TANZANIA

FRG DONATES FUNDS FOR CANCER CENTER

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 May 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) will contribute 1.5m/- for the rehabilitation of the 88-year-old Ocean Road Hospital in Dar es Salaam, a press release issued yesterday by the FRG Embassy in the city said.

It said a formal note indicating such an intention was handed over to the Minister for Health, Dr. Aaron Chiduo, by the FRG Ambassador, Mrs. Christel Stefler, on Tuesday last week.

The hospital, built during the German period in 1897, currently serves as the country's cancer centre.

According to the release, the rehabilitation of the old building is part of the plans of the centre's chief cancer specialist, Dr. Jeff Luande, to convert the present premises into a modern 300-bed cancer centre.

The release said Dr. Luande was in this effect co-operating with the German Cancer

Research Centre in Heidelberg.

The idea for the centre was first brought up in 1972 by a German specialist, Professor Ulrich Henschke, who prepared a comprehensive cancer plan for the country at the government's request, the release said.

The hospital, which during the German era in Tanganyika was known as Robert-Koch-hospital, has been part of the Muhimbili Medical Centre since 1961. Initially, it functioned as a maternity ward, but since 1968 it has been operating as a cancer centre.

Meanwhile, FRG Economic Co-operation Minister Juergen Warnke yesterday began talks with Mozambican government officials in Maputo, expected to focus on bilateral and economic issues, the official Mozambican news agency AIM said.

The agency did not say how long the German Minister, who arrived in Maputo from Tanzania, would be in Mozambique.

CSO: 3400/418

ZIMBABWE

BBC REPORTS MUGABE RALLY IN MATABELELAND

MB070603 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 6 Jun 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" Program]

[Text] Zimbabwe's prime minister, Robert Mugabe, has launched the election campaign of his ruling ZANU Party for the polls in Zimbabwe on 1 and 2 July in perhaps the hardest possible way. He has held a rally at the town of Plumtree in Matabeleland. Matabeleland is the heartland of Joshua Nkomo's opposition ZAPU, and in the past few years the scene of much violence. Dissident guerrillas have been active and the army has been accused of making reprisals. Michelle Faul was at Mr Mugabe's rally. On the line, Robin White asked her what kind of reception he got.

[Begin recording] [Faul] Well, a very sullen one. There was a crowd of about 2,000 people, among them hundreds of school children, and they answered very morosely and quietly to popular slogans of Mr Mugabe's party such as forward with ZANU-PF, and down with Joshua Nkomo, and Nkomo of course, is the traditional leader in that district, the Bulalima-Mangwe constituency.

[White] Did they go to the meeting voluntarily?

[Faul] I don't know that. They turned up. Many of them came in from communal lands around the country farming center in big trucks, sort of farming trucks, and buses, and there are people in Bulawayo who are saying that scores of people fled in the country claiming that if they didn't come in to Bulawayo, from there they would be forced to attend the rally at gunpoint.

[White] Now what did Mugabe have to say at the meeting?

[Faul] Well, Mr Mugabe introduced the mines minister, Callistus Ndlovu, as his party's candidate for the Bulalima-Mangwe constituency. Mr Ndlovu was of course a veteran Nkomo party official until last year, when he defected to Mr Mugabe's party. He told the very unresponsive crowd that Mr Ndlovu was their child because he was born in that constituency. He said that if they had any grievances they should take them up with Mr Ndlovu, who would help them by bringing their problems to the government. Mr Mugabe said he would listen to no one else in the district. He said that Callistus Ndlovu is the man we want to work with, and I would be very happy and would thank you all if you vote for him.

[White] And how did people respond?

[Faul] Not very enthusiastically. Mr Ndlovu tried to lead the crowd in a song that declared that ZANU-PF is the party and Mr Mugabe is the people's leader, but he had to break off in mid verse to ask why some people weren't singing, and he ended the rally with slogans saying forward with ZANU, and down with people who don't support the ruling party. Mr Mugabe also told anyone in the crowd that if they supported the rebels, who are officially called dissidents, that they were killers of Zimbabwe and killers of progress in the country. He called up about eight children, from school children sitting right in the front of the crowd, up onto the podium with him and said to them that teachers had fled from schools because of the dissidents. And he said, you know, holding one of the children, he said, who is going to teach your children while the dissidents continue to operate?

[White] Do you think Mr Mugabe and Mr Ndlovu must have been a bit disappointed with what happened, or do you think they were expecting this?

[Faul] I think it was to be expected in an area where, you know, Mr Nkomo has always had very, very strong support. It is only 10 km from the border with Botswana, which Mugabe says is used as a sort of infiltration point by rebels, and yet there have been very different estimates from the government as how many seats they hope to win from Mr Nkomo's party in the Matabeleland Province. Some ministers are very confident that they will take five or six seats, other ministers say they will make a clean sweep of it, but I think the reality is that Mr Nkomo will hold on to most of those seats.

[White] Do you think then, Mugabe wants to tackle the problem head-on beginning his election campaign there?

[Faul] I would say so because he is even going this afternoon from Plumtree down to Beit Bridge, which is another stronghold of Nkomo supporters and tomorrow he is going on the West Nicholson, all in Matabeleland area.

CSO: 3400/385

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

BRITISH VETERINARY AID--Zimbabwe and Britain have signed an agreement worth 1.4 million dollars. The money will be used to supply teaching and research equipment to the veterinary Science Department of the University of Zimbabwe. The agreement was signed in Harare today by the deputy minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Moton Malianga, and the British high commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Ramsay Melhuish. Comrade Malianga said the government wants to correct the present situation where 50 percent of the veterinary surgeons in the country are expatriates. He said the training of more veterinary surgeons will improve nutritional standards, social security, and agricultural productivity, as well as facilitate the export of beef to the EEC. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 3 Jun 85 MB]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY--Zimbabwe and Hungary have signed a 5-year general trade agreement. The agreement was signed in Harare yesterday by the minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Richard Hove, and the Hungarian ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Jozsef Varkonyi. Comrade Hove said trade between the two countries has been significant since independence. Zimbabwe exported tobacco and asbestos to Hungary and imported equipment, medicines, and electric bulbs in return. He expressed the hope that the agreement will facilitate increased trade between the two countries, and also revealed that a contract has been concluded to export tobacco worth 5 million dollars to Hungary this year. In reply Comrade Varkonyi expressed the hope that Hungarian products would establish themselves on the Zimbabwean market with respect to price and quality. He pointed out that since independence, Hungarian businessmen and representatives of Hungary's Chamber of Commerce have made frequent visits to Zimbabwe. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Jun 85]

ELECTION DISCUSSED--The Ministry of Home Affairs has worked out a program which ensures maximum security during the election campaigns. This was disclosed by the minister of home affairs, Comrade Simbi Mubako, today. Comrade Mubako disclosed that large numbers of policemen have been deployed throughout the country, and that the police presence will be increased at both political meetings and polling stations. He added that the deployment of riot police and army has been completed, and what remains is to coordinate their operations. The minister said that parties still have to apply to the ministry through the police if they are to hold rallies in open air. Comrade Mubako promised that the processing of the applications will be much quicker than before. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Jun 85 MB]

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